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REPORTAGE ON LAST DAY OF GENSCHER'S VISIT

Zhivkov, Atanasov Meetings

AU161631 Sofia BTA in English 1147 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who arrived here on a working visit yesterday. The two politicians discussed a number of issues related to the international situation and paid special attention to East-West relations and the state of world affairs after the Reykjavik summit as well as the problems of nuclear and conventional disarmament. The Bulgarian head of state and the FRG foreign minister expressed their willingness to help promote greater security and cooperation in Europe and world-wide. They stressed the significance of the Stockholm and Vienna conferences.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher assessed positively the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and expressed their government's readiness to develop them further.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher was received today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed the state and future of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Zhivkov Gives Luncheon

AU161908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] On 16 December Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, and Petur Tanchev.

Genscher Summarizes Talks

LD161545 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (DPA) -- At the end of his 2-day working visit to Sofia on Tuesday, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted "with great satisfaction the exemplary and problem-free relations" with Bulgaria. In his talks and at an international press conference Genscher underlined the Federal government's Ostpolitik, "which in the long-term aims at balance and which we shall continue to seek without compromise."

The Bulgarian leadership apparently saw no reason to inquire into the German Ostpolitik, Genscher said. The Federal foreign minister also sought to use his visit to Sofia to repair German-Soviet relations. The Federal foreign minister emphasized several times Bonn's "elementary interest" in better East-West relations. Genscher announced at the press conference that there was also complete agreement with his interlocutors concerning an improvement in the climate.

Genscher was given a particularly cordial reception at midday Tuesday by party leader Todor Zhivkov, with whom he discussed in detail the East-West climate for nearly 3 hours. In his talks with the Bulgarian leadership, Genscher repeatedly emphasized that the East, too, should assess correctly the NATO states' security interests. However, a new agreement on a date for a visit to Bonn by Zhivkov was not set. The Bulgarian party leader, who postponed a visit in 1984 because of Western rearmament, is still waiting "with suitcases packed" for a better opportunity, it was said in Sofia.

In his talks with his counterpart, Petur Mladenov, and with Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov, Genscher was able to promote a number of bilateral issues, it was learned from the delegation. This included the new building for the consular department of the German embassy in Sofia, which at present is dealing with 25,000 to 30,000 applications per annum for visas, a double-taxation agreement to promote the setting up of joint industrial enterprises and the participation of German firms in rebuilding Sofia International Airport.

Genscher promised to support above all the participation of small-and medium-sized German firms in "joint ventures?" Ninety applications have already been received, the German Embassy said. Genscher also proposed a German-Bulgarian economics symposium.

The Bulgarian working visit has shown above all that even in the difficult East-West situation the German foreign minister is greeting as a welcome interlocutor. Diplomatic circles linked this assessment to the hope for a return to normal East-West dialogue in the coming year.

Genscher explained in detail the Western security interests, which should not be ignored by the Soviets. The Federal foreign minister recalled the Soviet condition to negotiate on medium-range missiles only after the Americans have retreated from their SDI project. He could only hope that the Soviets would examine this attitude as well as take into account West European security interests.

Genscher Departs

AU161909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] On 16 December Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

DER SPIEGEL 'DISINFORMATION' ON ANTONOV DENIED

AU161641 Sofia BTA in English 1558 GMT 16 Dec 86

["Fabrication About Sergey Antonov" -- BTA headline"]

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL has resorted to unworthy of its prestige as a well informed magazine disinformation about the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov. In the "Personalities" column of its December 8 issue is annonymous author assets that Sergey Antonov "disappeared" from Bulgaria "for medical treatment" abroad "possibly against his will".

A BTA reporter called the leadership of the Bulgarian "Balkan" Airlines where Sergey Antonov works. He was informed that Sergey Antonov returned to work in September and that he is working there now.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO SFRY'S RENOVICA

AU014630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Renovica, on the occasion of the SFRY National holiday, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you, to the LCY Central Committee, as well as to the working people in the SFRY the most sincere congratulations and wishes for new successes in the construction of socialism and in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations between the BCP and the LYC will contribute to the ascending development of comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY in the interests of our two peoples, and for the sake of the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world.

IMPORTANCE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT STRESSED

AU101048 Sofia BTA in English 0854 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- The self-management of the country's economic units is the most important topic in Bulgaria's internal life at the end of the year. The self-managing bodies of the working teams and enterprises have already been elected and the new labor code, approved by the National Assembly a few months ago, will come into force on January 1, 1987. According to the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the self-managing enterprises are the main economic and organizational form through which the working teams are able to exercise their right to manage the socialist property. The state bodies will continue to take decisions that are obligatory for the economic organizations. The new element, however, is that these decisions must not block but should rather serve as an incentive to the enterprises. The working teams can now become true managers of the socialist property given at their disposal. They can alone determine the direction of their development in concord with the national targets. The working teams are able to conduct an equal dialog with other self-managing organizations and with superior bodies on matters related to the production, the provision of resources and the realization of the production.

The self-managing organizations are alone responsible for the number of people they employ and control it in view of their needs. At the same time they are responsible for the fulfillment of the orders placed by the state for their own proper management and for the fulfillment of the contracts. The working teams or brigades employed in the enterprises are also based on the principle of self-management and are able to make their own decisions about the organization of their work. This principle is also valid within the organization of the work of the large combines and economic corporations. The matter most widely discussed in the media and at the general meetings of the enterprises where the latter elected their new chief executives, was the need to make management promote the interests of the working people. Under the new system of self-management, people must feel that the efficiency of the production depends upon them as do their own social benefits. Prof Marko Markov writes in the IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT weekly paper that the party organizations must now fight against bureaucracy, against the reluctance or inability of some state officials to coordinate their actions with the objectively existing laws that govern the economy and with the requirements of the commodity-money relations. The problems of interest to the state must be solved on the basis of the economic interest of the self-managing organizations and through an equal dialog with the latter.

Mr Ognyan Panov, director of the Institute of Social Management with the BCP CC, writes in TRUD that commodity-money relations are objectively characteristic of the socialist society. "We must learn how to utilize these relations in order to create and maintain interests which would stimulate techno-scientific progress," he writes. According to him the old methods of management cannot help overcome the slowing down of the rates of economic development and certain wasteful attitudes.

Commenting upon the meetings at which the enterprises' self-managing bodies were elected, Mr Petko Simeonov, a sociologist, writes in TRUD that "self-management is a mechanism that serves as an incentive to man and helps regulate the relations between the individual and society". According to him self-management cuts red tape.

Self-managing enterprises are self supporting. They provide for their expenditure and realize net income, which will be also used for the social needs of the work teams. The organizations financed by the state cannot be self-managing. In connection with the application of the principles of self-management the question of the role amd responsibilities of the enterprises' chief-executives, who are elected (most often by secret ballot) by the work teams, is viewed in new light.

A number of participants in the discussion point out that the construction of the new type of relations between the state bodies and the economic organizatons, which has started already, will be a long process, not without problems. That is why a group has been established with the Council of Ministers to check and control the unsettled problems. A number of publications stress that the occurrence of problems is unavoidable.

"The right to take risks, without which there is no creativity, includes the right to make mistakes, to search for original decisions, to go on unusual ways," reads the quoted article by Prof. Marko Markov.

All opinions on the questions discussed these days in the Bulgarian press categorically impose the conviction that the turning of the economic enterprises into self-managing organizations is an objective necessity of the social and economic development, a decisive condition for their reconstruction in complaince with the realities of modern production.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL DEBATES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU112022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A session of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers has taken place in Sofia chaired by the council's chairman, Ognyan Doynov. An examination of the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the 11 months of this year was made. Concrete and effective measures were outlined to mobilize the efforts of the labor collectives and the self-managing economic organizations to successfully conclude the first year of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan. The results of the fulfillment of the plan targets and the conditions created for concluding the year guarantee a successful start to the new year. Comrade Stoyan Markov took part in the session.

GANEV HANDS 1987 MILITARY PLAN TO ENVOYS

AU121959 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He handed them the annual plan for Bulgaria's military activities in 1987 subject to prior notification under a provision of the Stockholm Conference accord.

ZAK PRESENTS 1987 BUDGET TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU151501 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 86 p 4

[Report on an "expose" on the 1987 state budget presented by Jaromir Zak, CSSR minister of finance, at the 9 December joint session of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague]

[Text] The CSSR Federal Government is submitting to the Federal Assembly its draft bill on the 1987 state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation. The budget has been worked out in harmony with the Eighth 5-Year Plan of national economic development, with the CSSR's budget outlook for the years 1986-90, and with other programmatic documents ensuring the tasks of economic and social development set the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The points of departure and basic approaches to the implementation of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development were stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in his speech at the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The main tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the ways of ensuring them, were discussed and approved by the Federal Assembly yesterday. They also constitute the foundation of our fiscal and budget policy. An efficient and dynamic creation of resources is the most reliable guarantee of a healthy development of the national economy, of strengthening the economy's balance, of the stability of its currency, and of further growth in the living standards of the population.

We have proceeded from these principles in working out the draft of the 1987 state budget, in which we safeguard the tasks stipulated for that year in the budget outlook and in the state plan for 1987. We have also considered some specific features of the economy's development this year.

Despite the predominantly positive development in the creation of material resources, the fact that some inert tendencies of extensive development continue to manifest themselves in the economy is also projected into fiscal management, that is, into the area of the revenues and expenditures of the 1986 state budget. The nonfulfillment of planned tasks with respect to the reduction of costs influences remittances to the state budget that are calculated on the basis of economic results. Problems also persist with respect to the structure of goods supplied to the domestic market, which accounts for problems in the development of the turnover tax as well. The drop in the prices of crude oil products on world markets, too, has a negative impact on the state budget.

Despite all existing problems, realistic prerequisites exist for balancing the bugetary economy throughout 1987. However, it is evident that the contribution to the budget resulting from efficiency growth and from the overall cost effective utilization of production will be somewhat lower than expected. From the viewpoint of tasks in 1987 this means that higher demands will be placed on the creation of financial resources in some sectors and economic production units.

General Characterization of State Budgets and the Budgets of National Committees [subhead]

Pressure on efficiency growth and on greater cost effectiveness is one of the main principles of fiscal policy for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This pressure is also fully reflected in the draft of the 1987 state budget. Economic organizations are charged with challenging tasks in the reduction of costs, creation of profit, efficient handling of inventories, and in financing other needs.

There are also other measures by which we establish a more exacting economic environment for the economic sphere -- by making more rigid the conditions under which enterprises may include the financing of social consumption in their costs, by introducing fiscal supervision to ensure an economical implementation of designated integration projects, by enforcing a consistent adherence to the set average costs per apartment, or by excluding from the planned costs of enterprises a part of the fines they pay for polluting the environment. Pressure is also created by the government decision that 6 percent of the investment volume planned for 1987 be financed either with resources that have been created in excess of the plan or with resources saved in preceding years. This will make sure that only those organizations which make distinct headway in efficiency growth will be able to implement their investment plans to the full.

The draft state budgets of the federation and the two republics and the draft budgets of national committees for 1987 envisage total revenues and expenditures of Kcs 381.9 billion, which is 4.8 percent or Kcs 17.4 billion more than in 1986. In keeping with the Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the draft secures a balance between resources and requirements of the entire budgetary system as well as its individual elements -- the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation, the state budgets of the two republics, and the budgets of national committees.

The decisive proportion of the budgetary system's total revenue, 87 percent, comes from the socialist economy, mostly from the remittances of economic organizations and the turnover tax. Taxes paid by the population account for 13 percent of the budget's revenues.

The greatest share of the budget outlays, more than 45 percent, is earmarked for noninvestment expenditures on social security, education, health care, culture, and other services and jobs for the population. More than 16 percent of the volume of the budget's outlays will be spent on investment and noninvestment subsidies to economic organizations. The state budget also secures essential outlays for promoting science and technology, reinforcing the defense and security of the state, and fulfilling other tasks in accordance with the targets of the 5-year plan and the budget outlook.

The CSSR finance minister went on to say that a crucial place in the overall volume of resources of the budgetary system is held by the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation, whose planned revenues will amount to Kcs 208.6 billion.

The budgets of national economies constitute a significant component of our budgetary system. Their total volume will increase by Kcs 4.2 billion next year to almost Kcs 130 billion, which is more than one-third of all resources of the budgetary system.

Tasks in the Sphere of Economic Organizations [subhead]

The proposed tasks of the fiscal plan and state budget for 1987 entail exceedingly demanding tasks for the economic sphere with respect to the creation of financial resources.

The draft state budget for 1987 is based on a 10.1 percent increase in the financial contribution of economic organizations to society. To ensure the necessary increase in financial resources, they will have to achieve a planned increase in overall profits of almost 11 percent, that is, Kcs 15.6 billion. Of this increase, Kcs 12.5 billion should be accounted for by a relative reduction of total costs and the remaining part by performance growth. [paragraph continues]

The fulfillment of this task requires that the share of total costs in the value of output be reduced 1 percent and the share of material costs 1.5 percent. These specifications are far more demanding than those we achieved in the Seventh 5-year Plan.

All the more important is the orientation toward the long-term factors of reducing material costs, such as the consistent implementation of structural changes, increased contribution of scientific and technical development, or intensification of international economic cooperation and specialization, notably with the CEMA countries.

Noninvestment spending on the development of science and technology will increase 3.5 percent next year and will amount to Kcs 20 billion. Of this sum, expenditures from the state budget will represent Kcs 8.6 billion and expenditures from the retained earnings of the economic sphere Kcs 11.4 billion. These resources fully ensure in financial terms the tasks of the state plan of scientific and technical development, the tasks of the economic plans of technical development, and the activity of organizations of the research and development base.

However, as has been repeatedly stressed, systematic attention will have to be devoted to the orientation of the projects of scientific and technical development and to their practical application. In many cases even the assigned technical-economic specifications to be met by newly developed products trail the world standard. This is even true of some of our traditionally successful branches. The same problems that afflict product innovation also exist in the area of technology innovations, which have a decisive impact on the effectiveness of investments.

Also in the area of capital investment we will have to make more pronounced headway in overcoming many persistent shortcomings that adversely affect its effectiveness. We must not become reconciled to the nonobservance of construction deadlines and nonadherence to the projected specifications of new investments. In the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for example, production shortfalls due to the failure to meet projected capacities totalled Kcs 80 billion. An analysis of the results of experts' appraisals carried out by the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investment Promotion shows that in the case of 8 percent of all practice projects in the manufacturing industry the investors even envisaged a drop in labor productivity compared with the situation prior to construction. In the case of one-third of all projects it was necessary to return the documentation and ask that it be revised because the projected economic specifications turned out to be worse than in the initial plans.

We link the increase in the efficiency of the entire process of replacing basic assets with their more intensive maintenance. This applies, above all, to maintenance, reconstruction, and renewal in the consumer goods and food industries as well as in the building trade. About Kcs 1.2 billion of the state budget will be spent for these purposes in the aforementioned branches, which is roughly one-third more than in 1986.

We reckon next year on an acceleration in the turnover of inventories in industry and in the building trade by 2 days, which is commensurate with the task included in the budget outlook. Also the fulfillment of this task will be demanding because it is connected with a whole package of problems in supplier-user relations. Because of the unsuitable structure of inventories, the partial shortage of some components frequently ties up very high amounts of inventories of the final assembler. In view of the failure until now to bring about a fundamental turn in the utilization of inventories. Despite a number of measures that have been adopted, the government has laid down the task of working out in the course of 1987 proposals for both resolving the problems of supplier-user relations and improving the system of regulating inventories. [paragraph continues]

Fiscal agencies are faced with major tasks in deepening the effectiveness of fiscal control and auditing in the area of the creation and use of the resources of the state budget and in the administration and protection of national property as well as in combatting mismangement, waste, parasitism, and other negative features in the national economy and in society. We will also consistently monitor the implementation of the tasks of the program of thrift adopted for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Jaromir Zak drew attention to the existence of a number of shortcomings in this area that have been revealed by fiscal administrations and by people's control committees. In the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for example, fiscal administrations assessed an additional Kcs2 billion in taxes and remittances due to shortcomings ascertained in this area. In the same period fiscal audits prescribed Kcs750 million in sanctions and additional remittances to the state budget. During checks carried out in selected enterprises, the CSSR People's Control Committee ascertained a number of negative phenomena concerning the protection of national property, losses due to substandard quality, illicit use of company vehicles, and breaches against principles governing the remuneration of jobs performed outside the work contract. The common causes of these shortcomings include poor record-keeping, feeble internal inspecton, the failure to conclude agreements on financial accountability, and the rigging of results. Losses and damage to national property, which add up to millions, are being charged to the account of enterprises and, hence, the society as a whole, while claims against the actual individual culprits are applied only to a negligible extent. These and other negative features manifest in the use of the nation's resources show that -- in defiance of the measures adopted in the wake of the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline, Against Enrichment and Speculation -- the attitudes and the conduct of many managers have remained essentially unchanged.

Living Standards [subhead]

The 1987 state budget secures means for the realization of set targets in the sphere of living standards. Noninvestment expenditures on social services and jobs for the population are to rise by Kcs7.1 billion compared with 1986 to a total of Kcs172.8 billion. This provides resources for the increased performance of individual branches of public consumption as well as for some new tasks, connected, for instance, with the program of computerization in education, with the realization of health programs, or with the solution of the problems of the western border region.

More than 50 percent of these planned resources will be allotted to social security, whose current spending will total Kcs91.4 billion next year. Of this, pension insurance accounts for Kcs56.3 billion, health insurance for Kcs28.6 billion, and Kcs6.5 billion is allocated for social services within the jurisdiction of national committees.

Almost Kcs28 billion in noninvestment expenditures will be spent on education next year. This is an increase of 2.5 percent against 1986. There will be a rise in outlays for the maintenance and repairs of school buildings, for school utensils, for the development of curricular physical education and paramilitary education, as well as for furnishing and operating new student canteens and dormitories. Moreover, the reserves of the state budgets also secure resources of Kcs248 million for the program of computerization in schools.

The great attention which the socialist state devotes to the development of health care is documented by the 5.3-percent growth in noninvestment expenditures in this area. Expenditures on pharmaceuticals and special medical materials will increase 8 percent. There will also be an increase in the resources earmarked for the repair, maintenance,

modernization, and reconstruction of medical establishments and for an expansion of special health care and spa treatment to include children and employees of designated branches that are especially labor intensive. The volume of noninvestment expenditures on health care will total Kcs28.9 billion, of which pharmaceuticals and special medical materials will account for Kcs8.1 billion.

Noninvestment expenditures on culture will increase 5.3 percent to a total of more than Kcs5 billion.

Budgetary expenditures on housing construction and the housing economy will exceed Kcs29 billion. In accordance with the concept of housing economy for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, there will be an increase in, above all, the volume of the state's contribution to cooperative housing construction. Subsidies to offset the planned losses of housing economy enterprises will total Kcs5.6 billion.

Aside from the aforementioned resources, additional sums will be expended from the state budget that will affect the living standards of the population. For example, Kcs1.6 billion will be spent in 1987 to subsidize the price of heat supplied to the population from central heating plants, and Kcs3.9 billion on subsidies for city mass transportation enterprises.

Additional Targets of Fiscal Policy [subhead]

The fulfillment of the challenging tasks in developing the national economy laid down for 1987 and the subsequent years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan requires a substantial improvement in the quality of managerial work, which holds true fully for the fiscal authorities as well. We are faced with the task of markedly changing the content and methods of work of the fiscal agencies. Financial instruments must, above all, exert a more active influence on speeding up the process of intensification, enforcing national interests, and enhancing the independence of economic organizations and their accountability for final results.

Fiscal authorities in particular are confronted with specific tasks in connection with the gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism. We focus attention, above all, on the elaboration of questions of enhancing the effectiveness of the system of levies and taxes, curtailing and streamlining redistribution processes within the enterprise sphere, applying the system of efficiency criteria in plan-setting at all levels, and making broader use of normative relations [normativni vztahy] in distributing and drawing on financial resources.

We link the solution of these tasks with raising the quality of the entire process of management and planning, and with making more effective use of market-price relations. We will cooperate closely with other agencies so that the measures adopted in all sections of economic policy operate as a uniform and integrated whole. As of next year, we intend to test a number of new measures within the framework of the comprehensive experiment providing for the enhanced independence and accountability of economic organizations with regard to efficient development.

Effective the beginning of 1987, we will implement modified rules in the area of financial and economic instruments in foreign trade, which will increase the interest of the economic sphere in fulfilling and overfulfilling export tasks and in maximizing its contribution to the state's balance of payments.

We ascribe considerable significance to the problem being prepared to gradually reduce noninvestment subsidies granted from the state budget. It will be not only a question

of reducing the volume and the number of these subsidies, but a question of turning them into an active tool of economic policy to cope with practical problems of the economy.

We want to limit subsidies that are not economically justified, subsidies that obfuscate mismanagement and low efficiency and distort the actual economic results of enterprises. We will take the first step in this direction as early as next year.

Among the grave fiscal-economic problems that must be dealt with more energetically are the losses incurred by some economic organizations. In 1985 a total of 222 centrally administered economic organizations incurred losses of Kcs10.3 billion.

An analysis of the causes of these losses that has been carried out directly by the ministers of finance in 74 enterprises basically confirmed facts that were already known. Among the main causes are, above all, a low rate of utilization of capital assets and, at newly built capacities, the failure to meet the projected specifications, inefficient exports, high fuel and energy costs, and high costs of fines, sanctions, and damages. Many causes thus result from the poor standard of managerial work. A serious and, we might say, alarming finding is the fact that many managers of loss-making enterprises regard this situation as normal, and concentrate their efforts just on making sure that the planned volume of losses is not exceeded. In looking for possibilities of eliminating these losses, these managers concentrate their search on measures outside the enterprise. That is why it is necessary to change in principle the approach of enterprises and their overseeing agencies to loss-making, and to adopt measures that would limit the possibility of what amounts to an essentially passive equalization of losses by means of redistributing financial resources within the framework of economic production units. This undermines the principles of economic accountability and adversely affects the interest of efficiently managed enterprises in further improving their economic results.

Speaking about solving the problems of losses, we must not ignore the sphere of public catering and paid services either. We must not disregard the fact that, although retail prices in this area are not low, there are many loss-making organizations. The losses of restaurants and public catering enterprises totalled Kcs166 million in 1985. Some service sectors also operate at a loss. For example, the losses incurred by road vehicle repair shops amounted to Kcs 94 million in 1985, and those of custom-made tailor service amounted to Kcs56 million. Here, too, it will be necessary to streamline the system of management in many respects, including the creation of material and legal prerequisites for a broader utilization of individual working activity.

The CSSR minister of finance stressed that consistently safeguarding the economic balance, continuously developing the national economy, and meeting the needs of the population require that we distribute only as much as we create. The volume of financial resources keeps increasing year after year in connection with the continuous growth of our economy. In accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, this growth is projected into and also provided for in the draft of the state budget for 1987.

It is essential that the attention of managerial agencies at all levels as well as the attention of work collectives and their initiatives and socialist competition be directed toward the fulfillment of the tasks of 1987.

The draft of the state budget for 1987 and the drafts of its individual chapters have been discussed by the appropriate committees of the Federal Assembly. [paragraph continues]

These discussions revealed their distinct endeavor to actively contribute to solving a number of important problems of fiscal and budgetary management connected with ensuring our national economy's further development. In this connection, I would like to convey thanks to you for your creative approach and initiative.

LAW ON 1986-90 STATE PLAN, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU151420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 86 p 3

["Law on the State Plan of the Development of the CSSR's National Economy for the Years 1986-90"]

[Text] Proceeding from the general line of building the developed socialist society, from the Main Guidelines for the CSSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1986-90, and the outlook for the period up to the year 2000, adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, from the results achieved in the past period, as well as from the changing internal and external conditions of both the present and the continuing development of national economy, the CSSR Federal Assembly has adopted the following law:

Part One -- Basic Tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

Article 1 -- The Law's Mission

The present law defines the basic tasks of the state plan of the development of the CSSR's national economy for the years 1986-90 (henceforth merely "Eighth 5-Year Plan") and the decisive conditions for its realization as a binding directive for the management activities of the CSSR Government and the Governments of the Czech and Slovak SRs (henceforth merely "Republican Governments") and of central and other agencies of the CSSR and of the two republics, and also for the economic activity of the agencies of middle-level management and of socialist organizations.

Article 2 -- Basic Orientation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

The Eighth 5-Year Plan ensures the realization of a long-term economic strategy based on the acceleration of socioeconomic development by way of intensification, of enhanced efficiency of social production, of good quality of all work, and of strict thrift, as well as on the CSSR's deepening participation in the international division of labor and on the consolidation of its defense ability.

Article 3 -- Basic Tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

For the realization of the basic orientation of socioeconomic development, it is set down to raise the gross national income created in the year 1990 by 18-19 percent, compared with the year 1985, and to cover 92-95 percent of its increase by raising social labor productivity. For this purpose, above all,

(a) to accelerate scientific-technical progress on the basis of effectively joining the realization of the CEMA Member Countries Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Up to the Year 2000; and to emphasize and accelerate the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technical development into production and into social practice, while carrying out the socially desirable changes in economy, including the phasing-out of economically ineffective productions;

(b) to continue lowering the energy-intensiveness of the national economy; and, in the years 1986-90, to achieve a 2.9-percent average annual drop in the consumption of fuel and power resources per unit of gross national income created;

(c) to substantially improve the handling of the metal fund in all sectors of the national economy; and to achieve in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan a 3.5-percent average annual cut in the final consumption of ferrous metals per unit of national income created;

(d) in the course of realizing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to cut the demands placed on transportation by roughly 10 percent; and graduallly and comprehensively to rationalize the turnover of goods and modernize tne storage economy;

(e) to insure that the dynamics of foreign trade turnover overtake the dynamics of national income created, on the basis of joining more broadly and effectively the international division of labor, above all the socialist economic integration;

(f) to use the constantly improving qualifications of our working people to speed up the growth of labor productivity in all branches of the national economy, and to ensure a more rapid growth of labor productivity than the growth of average wages, while consistently ensuring the merit principle;

(g) to dramatically improve the development and utilization of stocks;

(h) to substantially improve the use of facilities and of basic assets' to speed up the liquidation of outdated and ineffective assets, and to dramatically raise the effectiveness of investments;

(i) to intensify the role of the plan as the basic instrument in the management of socioeconomic processes on all levels; to prepare a comprehensive reogranization of the economic mechanism so that it dramatically guides us on the course to improve the system of planned management in the years 1987-90, so that it will be fully used in the compilation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan; and at the same time to make more efficient use of value relations and tools than previously.

Part Two -- Main Tasks of Economic Branches and Sectors

Aricle 4 -- Application of Scientific-Technical Development

To enhance the role of scientific-technical development as the decisive factor in intensifying economy, it is set down:

(a) to establish prerequisites for greatly enhanced efficiency of international scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in close collaboration with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community;

(b) to shorten the deadlines for the solutions and realization of research and development tasks; and to ensure the achievement of results that are comparable to world standards and the speedy application of the results in production;

(c) to concentrate forces and means of science, research, development, and production above all on those actions andsolution trends which have good long-term prospects and are both effective and decisive for the development of the national economy;

(d) to step up the efficient utilization of licenses as a significant source of scientific-technical progress;

(e) to expand and tighten the appraisal of the quality of products in keeping with the needs of the domestic and of foreign markets, on the basis of exacting criteria based on international comparison.

Article 5 -- Development of Industry

The decisive effort in the process of intensifying national economy is to be realized particularly in industry, where it is set down for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan;

(a) to raise the volume of industrial production by 15-18 percent -- 13-14 percent of this falls on the Czech SR, and 18-20 percent on the Slovak SR; and to raise labor productivity in industry 14-17 percent, while devoting primary attention to the optimization of the structure of production and to its efficient use, as well as to the quality and technical standards of the products;

(b) to altogether raise the volume of engineering and electrical engineering by 30 percent, while giving preference to developing the electrical engineering industry;

(c) to orient the development of metallurgy toward intensifying production; and, by improving the structure and range of products in metallurgical production, to achieve a better use of facilities and of the modernization of the production base, while gradually cutting down the production of pig iron and steel and simultaneously improving their quality;

(d) in the fuel and energy complex to see to economical acquisition and use of all fuel and power resources; and to further develop nuclear power engineering and centralized supplies of heat;

(e) to raise production in the chemical industry by at least 13 percent by 1990; to direct its development toward a higher valorization and full use of raw material and energy inputs; and to increase the production of the pharmaceutical industry by at least 40 percent;

(f) to raise production in the timber processing industry by almost 13 percent; and to aim at achieving a higher valorization of the wood mass, particularly through its comprehensive use;

(g) to raise production in light industry by at least 12 percent, while improving the quality and fashionableness of products while expanding the production of goods with exceptional quality and systematically updating consumer goods;

(h) by developing the production of building materials, to ensure the needs of the national economy and also of the population, both with regard to the volume of products and with regard to their range and quality.

Article 6 -- Development of the Agricultural-Industrial Complex

The basic task of the agricultural-industrial complex is to ensure and improve the people's nourishment, while simultaneously raising the overall extent of self-sufficiency in food production. To ensure this task it is set down:

(a) to orient the agricultural-industrial complex toward increasing production efficiency and cutting production costs; in branches which ensures production means for agriculture and for food production, to ensure the lasting improvement of technical standards and a higher productivity, operational reliability, and complexity of deliveries;

(b) to raise gross agricultural production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 6-7 percent, compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while ensuring the preferential growth of plant production against animal production;

(c) to be more consistent in implementing measures to protect the land fund and to raise the fertility of the soil;

(d) to ensure more stable harvests of cereals and to achieve a total production of 57-58 million tons in the Eighth 5-Year Plan;

(e) to develop animal production in keeping with society-wide demands and with the real fodder resources;

(f) to raise production in the food industry and the deliveries to the market funds by 9-10 percent up to the year 1990; to expand the range of products in all price levels and to combine the innovation of products with the improvement of their utility values, quality, and longer durability.

Article 7 -- Development of Forest and Water Economy

/1/ To ensure the conditions in the forest economy for maintaining reproduction and other functions of forests, it is set down:

(a) to direct main attention toward intensifying cultivation activities, while enhancing care for new wood copses less than 50 years old and enhancing prevention and protection activities and care to keep the forests clean and to remove the damage caused by emissions, parasites, and other influences of civilization;

(b) to strikingly improve the handling of lumber in the entire national economy; and to establish conditions for its increased utilization;

/2/ In water economy it is set down:

(a) to ensure the necessary amounts and quality of water both for the natinal economy and for the population, while consistently enforcing a rational use of water;

(b) to expand and protect all water resources and to ensure the protection of water against pollution;

(c) to establish prerequisites for an efficient development of irrigation, for the use of hydro-energy, and for enhancing anti-flood protection.

Article 8 -- Development of Construction Production

For developing the construction production it is set down:

(a) to ensure the growth of the construction production of supplier organizations by 10 percent and to raise its efficiency; and also to ensure that an 80-85 percent increase in the volume of construction work is accounted for by the growth of labor productivity;

(b) to be more consistent in adjusting the construction facilities to the set priorities in the orientation of capital investments both in the country and in exports, including the integration projects; and to insure the needs of modernization, reconstruction, repairs, and maintenance of basic assets, especially those of the housing fund;

(c) to devote increased care to the quality of construction work; to raise technical discipline and personal responsibility for the submitted work; to increase the utilization of construction machinery, equipment, and transportation means; and to make more consistent use of working hours.

Article 9 -- Development of Transportation and Communications

/1/ The decisive task of the transportation system is to improve quality, reliability, safety, and thrift in satisfying the transportation needs of both the national economy and of the population; and to ensure this it is set down:

(a) to strengthen public transportation and, within its framework, particularly railroad and water transportation, in keeping with the transportation policy in freight transportation;

(b) to develop on a priority basis the electric drive in railroad and city mass transport, while simultaneously cutting specific consumption of motor fuels and electric energy per unit of output in all transportation sectors, but above all in transportation inside plants;

(c) to achieve increased transportation efficiency by making increased use of transportation means, by modernizing them, by improving repairs, by tightening order and discipline, and by accelerating the development of progressive transportation systems;

(d) to renew and modernize roads and the traffic, transportation, and maneuvering means; to rebuild railroad tracks and stations, while continuing the electrification of tracks, and to equip them with automated safety devices; and to continue building the highways and the vital ground communications;

/2/ to develop communications it is set down to continue expanding and improving the communications services; to modernize, rebuild, and develop the technical base of the communications networks; and to prepare conditions for introducing new services, including data and text transfers for management needs.

Article 10 -- Development of Economic Contacts Abroad

In developing economic contacts abroad it is set down:

(a) to improve the exchange rates, primarily through a higher valorization of invested work and through an efficient export-import structure;

(b) to raise the share of engineering and of sectors based on the domestic raw material base in the international division of labor;

(c) to increase the foreign currency revenues from the services offered, particularly from foreign tourism, the spa sector, and other forms of non-material export;

(d) in relation to the socialist states, to permanently deepen all-round economic contacts and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly with the CEMA member-states, above all with the USSR;

(e) in relation to nonsocialist states, to develop mutually advantageous exchange, while making increased use of cooperation and collaboration in third markets; and to deepen economic cooperation with the developing states, which bilaterally ensures higher profit from mutual cooperation and from participation in their industrialization.

Article 11 -- Development of Capital Investment

In the development of capital investment it is set down:

(a) to realize a 10-12 percent increase of the overall volume of capital investment for the years 1986-90 as a whole, compared with the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while achieving a more striking change of structure in favor of machinery and equipment;

(b) to raise the share of investments in efficiently modernizing and rebuilding the production base; and to ensure the timely commissioning of facilities for operation, while achieving the envisaged parameters; not to start projects which are not properly prepared and not insured with the necessary deliveries; and to establish conditions for consistently cutting the excessive number of uncompleted construction projects and for shortening the deadlines for capital construction projects;

(c) to ensure a thrifty use of investments and to stop the unjustified growth of budgetary costs; to dramatically accelerate the renewal of worn-out basic assets on a higher technical level; and to accelerate the write-off of basic machinery assets which have become outdated.

Article 12 -- Development of Living Standards

/1/ In the development of living standards it is set down:

(a) to consistently combine the further improvement of the population's living standards and the consolidation of their certainties in life with the results which will be achieved in the development of national economy; to orient the main trends and paths of developing living standards more toward the measures which will lead to a stronger link between the interests of individual members of the society and the interests of the entire society; and for this reason to link the 11-12 percent growth of personal consumption as closely as possible with the results of work;

(b) to further improve the system of old-age pensions and of assistance to families with several children; and to improve provisions for the working people at the time of illness, in keeping with the economic possibilities created and in harmony with the overall development of the population's real incomes;

(c) to comprehensively improve housing conditions and to establish territorial, technical-economic, and material conditions and facilities for the construction of 480,000 new apartments, including civic and technical facilities; to make a more consistent use of the existing housing fund; to improve the scope and quality of its repairs and maintenance; and to support individual housing construction;

(d) to aim the broadly developed system of care for the population's health particularly at improving the quality of medical services, including preventive care; to rationalize and modernize the network of medical care facilities, and to further expand it;

/2/ In the sphere of the wages and labor policy, it is set down:

(a) to base the growth of the population's incomes on increased labor productivity; and to ensure a greater differentiation in remunerations;

(b) to ensure the proportion principle in the development of wages in both the production and the nonproduction spheres;

(c) to develop the brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration;

(d) with the participation of trade union agencies and the working people, to enhance the organizations' care for the improvement of working and living conditions, of working environments, of hygiene, and of labor safety.

Article 13 -- Creation and Protection of Living Environments

To ensure the creation and protection of living environments as one of the key issues in improving the citizens' living standards and as the basic prerequisite of the care for people, it is set down:

(a) to set apart special-purpose means of at least Kcs 17 billion for specific ecological projects;

(b) to gradually resolve environmental problems, mainly by halting the increase of air pollution; by consistently protecting and rationally using the sources of underground and surface water; by increasingly protecting agricultural and forest soil; and by generally strengthening the country's ecological stability.

Part Three -- Conditions and Prerequisites for the Realization of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

Article 14 -- The Governments' Tasks

The CSSR Government and the Republican Governments

(a) ensure, in their management activities, the specification of the basic tasks set by the present law;

(b) specify the tasks set down by this law and systematically check on their fulfillment;

(c) coordinate, within the framework of their activity and according to previous regulations [predchozi ustanoveni], the activity of agencies of the state administration and of economic management, so that the tasks set down in this law are fulfilled in the best possible way and so that the most favorable economic and social results are achieved;

(d) organize work on the state executive (annual) plans so that the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is insured;

(e) see to the improvement of the system of national economy management.

Article 15 -- Tasks of the Agencies of State Administration, of Economic Management Agencies, and of Organizations

/1/ The agencies of state administration and economic management agencies are responsible for the consistent realization of the tasks set down by the present law; for setting specific tasks and duties to the subordinated agencies and organizations; and for the systematic control and evaluation of these agencies and organizations.

/2/ The agencies of the middle management and of the organization sector are duty bound to search for and to implement, actively and enterprisingly, the most efficient ways, courses, and measures for ensuring the accomplishment of their duties; and for this purpose also to make use of counterplanning and of socialist competition.

/3/ All management levels are duty bound to check on the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to establish conditions for the realization of the plan.

Article 16 -- Perfecting the Planned Management of the National Economy

With the aim of strengthening the influence on the acceleration of the intensification process and on the growth of efficiency and quality, it is set down:

(a) to strengthen the long-term nature of central planning, to raise its scientific standards, and to insure the shaping of a progressive structure of production and its intensification, while insuring a systematic interlinkage of 5-year and annual plans;

(b) to establish prerequisites for a more effective impact of value relations, and particularly of the price system, calculations, and technical-economic norms, placing emphasis on the implementation of exacting conditions; to perfect and make consistent use of financial and foreign currency tools, including foreign currency rates, and thus to tighten the best possible link between the plan and economic accountability [khozraschchet], with the aim of more effectively influencing the economic and financial equilibrium and currency stability;

(c) to intensify the efficiency of work done by the state apparatus; to simplify its activity and make it thriftier; and to diminish the demands placed by management on administrative work;

(d) to establish conditions for raising the working people's participation in management, as the basic prerequisite for mobilizing the working collectives and their initiative for achieving the intentions set down by the present law.

Article 17 -- Role of the Financial, Budget, and Currency System

/1/ The state budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation and the republic state budgets proceed from the basic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the republic 5-year plans; from the CSSR's budget outlook and the republic budget outlooks for the years 1986-90; from state executive plans; and from the principles formulated by the CSSR Government. The state budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation and the republic state budgets support the intentions and tasks of state plans and, with the aid of financial-economic tools, actively influence the fulfillment of the plans and the enforcement of thrift.

/2/ The CSSR's currency outlook for the yeas 1986-90 is particularly oriented toward accelerating the enforcement of the intensification factors of economic growth; toward consolidating the internal and external economic equilibrium; and toward stabilizing the purchasing power of the Czechoslovak koruna (Kcs).

/3/ To specify the goals and ensure the society-wide intentions of the financial, budget, and currency policy, the CSSR Government sets corresponding tasks.

/4/ All agencies of the Federation and of the republics which are responsible for the elaboration of draft budgets strive, in preparing the drafts and also in the course of the budget economy, to tighten up the tasks set by Article 3.

/5/ The state budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation and the republic state budgets are, on principle, balanced.

/6/ To insure the balanced nature of the republic state budgets, special-purpose and global subsidies to the republic state budgets are granted from the state budget of the Federation, in linkage with the tasks of the CSSR's state executive plans and in harmony with the principle of thrift.

Part Four -- Final Stipulations

Article 18 -- Empowering Stipulations

/1/ The CSSR Government, or the republic governments respectively, may permit exceptions from the stipulations of laws governing the management of the national economy for purposes of experimentally verifying the new elements of the planned management of the national economy and for purposes of insuring the realization of integration actions set down by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

/2/ For insuring the appropriate quality and efficiency of performances and products, particularly in production and in similar economic activities, the CSSR Government may issue generally binding legal regulations on the basis of the present law.

/3/ To insure the thrifty use of selected resources of raw and other materials, the central agencies of the Federation's state administration may issue generally binding legal regulations on the basis of the present law and on the basis of principles set down by the CSSR Government.

Article 19 -- Standing of the State Plan of National Economy Development for the Year 1986

The state plan of the CSSR's national economy development for the year 1986, set down on the basis of law No 115/1985 of the Law Code, is a state executive plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Article 20

This law becomes valid on the day of its promulgation.

FOJTIK, BILAK ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION

LD031739 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Ideological Commission held an enlarged session in Prague today. Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, briefed the participants in the meeting on the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation on 13-18 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He also dealt with topical tasks in the ideological activity of the CPCZ in the implementation of the program set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The commission also discussed principal tasks in strengthening the technical and material infrastructure of propaganda activity, ideological and subject matter plans of Czechoslovak Television and the Czechoslovak Radio in the period of 1987-88 and measures aimed at raising the standard of popular music.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking at the close of the session stressed the exacting demands that the present period is placing on ideological work and said that it is essential to explain readily, convincingly and truthfully the demanding tasks of socialist development and to mobilize the people for the consistant fulfillment of the economic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

KAPAK, HAMAN CITED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU161023 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

["Ada"-signed report]

[Excerpts] Prague -- On 11 December in Prague, the Prague CPCZ City Committee discussed the tasks arising for its organizations from the conclusions of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted] The session was attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted] The report of the Presidium of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, as well as many statements made during the debate, openly pointed out problems with which the Prague party organization must grapple. They concern, in particular, shortcomings in the fulfillment of the 1986 economic plans, which indicate that it is necessary to further raise consistency and resolve in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

As the report stated, in Prague there has been an increase in the number of enterprises that do not fulfill the basic tasks of the plan. At the same time, there has also been an increase in the number of enterprises that fulfill neither the planned production volume nor mandatory indicators. These are, for example, Dyes and Varnishes, ZPA cakovice, Chirana Modrany, Avia Letnany, Technoplyn, Tesla Hloubetin, Interier, Triola, Astrid, and so forth. [passage omitted]

The session of the city committee also analyzed preparations for the 1987 plan. In this connection Comrade Kapek stressed that Tesla Holesovice, for example, is one of those enterprises that have displayed initiative in the course of the year and set themselves a more exacting plan. Because, contrary to the customary practice, it did not provide for any reserves in the draft it has submitted, it now has to pay a heavy price for its approach: The Tesla-Consumer Electronics economic production unit now demands of the enterprise a substantially higher production growth. The city committee is opposed to such index-based methods because they increase the burden for those who show initiative and make life easier for those who keep their reserves under safe cover.

There are many such discrepancies in the draft plans of Prague enterprises. Only 35 of the city's 72 enterprises drew up their plans for next year in keeping with the guideline. [passage omitted]

Among those who took the floor during the debate was also Comrade Josef Haman. He said that the course and the results of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee represent an important and significant step toward the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th party congress, toward the consistent translation of its political line into life. What matters is, above all, the practical application of the line of great exactingness, the enforcement of specific requirements and ways of speeding up the socioeconomic development on the basis of intensification, and the application of methods and forms of management that correspond to this aim, that is, the gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism and the expansion of people's participation in management. Speaking about the present problems of supplier-user relations, supplies of materials and technology, and lacking linkages within economic plans, he stressed that they cannot be resolved without active and far more efficient work, greater discipline, and, above all, a substantial improvement in the quality of direct managerial work and supervision in the economic sphere itself. This must be fully realized everywhere, he said. However, along with this it also holds true that both "down below" and "at the top" it is also necessary to increase demands placed on the standard, quality, and efficiency of managerial work, on comprehensive and interlinked plans, and on competent and timely decisions on questions and problems that have become ripe.

In this connection, he noted that in some sections we have to resist the growing tendency of a certain detachment and weakening of essential interaction between the work of central state economic agencies and general directorates on the one hand and the work collectives in enterprises and plants on the other. It goes without saying, Josef Haman stressed, that the aim cannot be to strengthen detailed central management by way of an even larger number of partial administrative orders, prohibitions, and penalties, by an abundance of detailed guidelines and decrees. Neither can we permit another extreme, the tendency of dodging responsibility and delegating the solution of virtually every problem to the overseeing agency. However, even the relevant central agencies, including the planning commissions, must not rid themselves of their responsibility for establishing, in a highly competent manner, the conceptual and basic material conditions for the necessary socioeconomic development of enterprises and entire sectors and branches.

Josef Haman also spoke about the need to work out the gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism in the spirit of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, a need arising from both the requirements of our internal development and the tasks of the new stage of the processes of socialist economic integration and deepening cooperation with fraternal socialist countries in CEMA. He also provided information on some of the main principles of the experiment that has been prepared with the aim of enhancing the legal powers and responsibility of economic organizations for their efficient development. In concluding, Josef Haman voiced appreciation for the results of the initiative of the Prague party organization and Prague enterprises within the "Through the Merger of Science and Production, Modernization, and Creative Efforts of Collectives Toward the Fulfillment of the 5-year Plan" drive and emphasized the need to expand it further, along with the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council, in order to meet the targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

PITRA ADDRESSES CENTRAL BOHEMIAN MEETING

LD112258 Prague International Service in Czech 1700 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee met in Prague. It emphasized the importance of the fourth party Central Committee session for the current activity of the regional party organization. The presidium report pointed out that the demanding tasks of this year are being successfully fulfilled in volume indicators only at a cost of higher expenditure and further growth of stocks. It also pointed out that the tasks for next year are more demanding in all initial indicators.

Frantisek Pitra, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, praised the critically demanding, factual and targeted approach of the Central Bohemian Party Regional Committee to working out the conclusions of the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session. He used concrete facts to show that the conclusions of the 17th congress are not being implemented with the necessary consistency and effect in a number of sectors. He concerned himself in detail with questions of quality and with the development of science and technology.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES USSR'S GERASIMOV 9 DEC

LD100044 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has received in Prague Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Political Administration. They assessed topical questions of foreign propaganda activities of the ministries of the two countries. Gennadiy Gerasimov then had a conversation with the leading employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GERLE MEETS WITH USSR TRACTOR MINISTER

LD100012 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, received in Prague today Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, Soviet minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, who is visiting our country. They discussed questions of deepening cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of production and mutual deliveries of current technology for agricultural production, including questions of joint progress in the sphere of scientific-technological cooperation.

Minister Departs

LD101136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building of the USSR, left Prague by air today. He had been paying a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN TU DELEGATION

LD081944 Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Jindrich Polednik today received an offical delegation of the Sandinista Congress of Workers (CST), led by its general secretary Lucio Jimenez.

Jindrich Polednik expressed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people for free and independent development, against interference in its internal affairs, against barbarous actions by the counter-revolutionary forces and the growing aggressiveness of North American imperialism. He condemned the preparations of a direct military action against the country, with U.S. and Honduran troops involved, and described the December 7 bombing of two north Nicaraguan villages as unprecedented. He informed the Nicaraguan guests of the present development in Czechoslovakia and the most important tasks of Czechoslovak communists.

Lucio Jimenez thanked for the support of the Czechoslovak people and voiced the conviction that friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries would be further promoted.

The Nicaraguan delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS LEBANON

LD111652 Prague CTK in English 1559 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Beirut Dec 11 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by General Secretary Frantisek Fisera, arrived here today to discuss the promotion of trade with Lebanon which is traditionally good despite the complicated situation in Lebanon. The delegation is to be received by Minister of Economy, Trade, Industry and Oil Victor Qasir and meet with officials of the Lebanese Chamber of Commerce, Council for Development and Reconstruction and other commercial and industrial circles.

LEADERS GREET ALBANIA ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU041631 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 86 p 1

[CTK report: "On the State Holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CSSR president, has sent Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday in the latter's country. On the same occasion congratulatory telegrams were also sent by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to Pali Miska, chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU052104 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 86 p 5

[CTK report: "Successful and Substantial Talks; Bohuslav Chnoupek Ends Official Visit to the SR of Romania"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest (CTK correspondent) -- On Saturday [29 November], the last day of his official friendly visit to Romania, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Pitesti, the provincial capital of Arges County which maintains partnership contacts with the central Slovak region.

On the premises of the RCP's County Committee he was received by Constantin Zamfir, first secretary and chairman of the People's County Council. [passage omitted]

On the conclusion of his stay in Romania, B. Chnoupek granted an interview to Czechoslovak journalists. He called the results of his visit successful, and the talks substantial, friendly, and comradely. He stated that the reception by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, confirmed the concurrence of views on the main international issues, such as the consolidation of peace, the effort toward disarmament, and the interest in broad international cooperation and unity, above all the unity of socialist countries. The reception also confirmed the unity of opinion on the further development of mutual relations and on the utilization of all reserves, particularly in the sphere of economic cooperation where the emphasis lies on cooperation and specialization. These relations are developing primarily on the basis of conclusions adopted by the congresses of the two parties; they are brought up to date by the results of the meeting between Comrades Husak and Ceausescu. B. Chnoupek then expressed the conviction that the dynamic trend currently reigning in all spheres -- that means also in the economy, where one has succeeded in halting a certain decline and in reverting to the best years -- has good prospects, and that the effort exerted is certain to yield fruit. I also discussed all the basic issues of foreign policy with Ioannu Totu, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, and here I also find a unity of opinion, as is also expressed in the press report issued at the close of the visit, the CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs stated.

The same day Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded his official friendly visit to Romania and departed for home. [passage omitted]

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DEAL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD101449 Prague CTK in English 1346 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 10 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Bulgarian officials today concluded their talks on future contacts in science and technology and signed a document envisaging bilateral cooperation in the area in the 1986-1990 period. The talks, held by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and head of the Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Commission Jaromir Obzina and visiting Bulgarian First Deputy Premier Stoyan Markov, centred on Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation in the area and the two countries' share in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Member Countries up to the Year 2000.

According to the final document, the fields of bilateral cooperation will include biotechnology, new materials, advanced engineering and electronic technologies and the development of automation and electronization of the two countries' economies. The officials also discussed prospects of closer bilateral cooperation in the area of laser and computer technologies.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES USSR'S LEV VORONIN

AU051954 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR, for a talk 2 November.

Willi Stoph reported on the course and results of the third meeting of the SED Central Committee and stressed that the GDR will unswervingly continue the dynamic development in the domestic and foreign political field as mapped out by the 11th SED Congress. The GDR fully supports the constructive disarmament initiatives of the USSR and will continue to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, he said.

As Willi Stoph stressed, the third plenum turned into a great exchange of experiences on continuing the main taks in its unity of economic and social policy. All steps necessary for this are reflected in the law on the 5-year plan, which became the working program of the entire people. It aims at putting intensification on a lasting basis, above all by the broad application of key technologies, by rationalization, and a high material and energy economy, to thus create stable prerequisites for further improving the working and living conditions of the people. Willi Stoph stressed that the deepening of cooperation between the GDR and USSR and the other countries of the socialist coummunity is a firm foundation for the dynamic development of our national economy.

The partners in the talk expressed the conviction that the process of intensifying the national economies will be given even stronger stimuli through a closer cooperation between both countries. In this connection he referred to the cooperation and the exchange of experiences in increasing the material and energy economy, in better utilizing secondary raw materials, as well as in securing production from a material-technical point of view. Lev Voronin highly praised GDR's experiences and successes in these fields.

Both politicians agreed that the agreements of 3 October this year between the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council general secretary, Erich Honecker, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, open new dimensions for the cooperation between both countries in mastering scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and constructive atmosphere, was attended by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of martial economy. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

SCHUERER, CPSU'S ANTONOV HOLD TALKS, VISIT PLANT

LD162125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Dresden, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation continued its work on Tuesday with discussions in enterprises and institutions. Its chairmen, Vice Premiers Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, studied the experience gained in the reequipment of Sachsenwerk in Dresden and the flexible automated production of servomotors, particularly for robots and machine tools, in a plant of the electrical machinery construction combine. They visited the renowned Planeta Printing Press Factory in Radebeul.

Departmental ministers of both countries on the same day discussed the state of cooperation in their fields as well as measures to increase performance by way of greater intensification.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER OBZINA ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD160040 Prague CTK in English 2052 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, Dec 15 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Investments Jaromir Obina arrived here today on a working visit to the GDR and was met by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

Willi Stoph appreciated the friendly relations and cooperation developing between the two countries. On this occasion he stressed the need to use scientific and technical achievements and economic strategy in protecting and creating living environment. This is the only way of improving the living conditions and increasing the efficiency of the national economy, he said.

Jaromir Obzina spoke of the tasks laid down by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in the sphere of improving the living environment and pointed to measures due to be taken in Czechslovakia in the nearest future. He also appreciated Czechoslovak-GDR cooperation in environmental protection.

Environmental Issues Discussed

LD160028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Monday met Dr Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, who is playing a working visit to the GDR. Willi Stoph praised the close friendly relations and all around cooperation of both countries, which are steadily growing deeper on the basis of the top-level program of scientific-technical cooperation for the period ending in the year 2000.

Willi Stoph briefed his visitor on the positive dynamic development of the GDR economy and the effort made to implement the 11th SED Congress decisions. He said that in the 1986-1990 period, the task was to very closely combine the protection and development of the natural environment through the use of new scientific-technical knowledge with the tasks of the economic strategy. That would be a great contribution to improving environmental conditions, including working and living conditions, and to increasing economic efficiency. The ever-wider application of key technologies would open fresh opportunties to solve these tasks.

Both men agreed that securing peace and preventing a nuclear holocaust are crucial conditions for the prusuit of a successful environmental policy to preserve and protect life and the natural environment. That was why both countries support the Soviet Union's proposals to eliminate the danger of nuclear war by the non-militarization of space and the ending of the arms race.

Willi Stoph and Dr Jaromir Obzina praised the successful cooperation of the GDR and CSSR in lessening air pollution and its effects. Dr Obzina spoke of the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress to improve the environment and referred specifically to the relevant measures that the CSSR will implement in the years ahead. He expressed his appreciation for the close cooperation with the GDR in the environmental protection field.

Environmental Protection Accord

LD161825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- An agreement on future GDR-CSSR cooperation until 1990 in the development and protection of the environment on either side of their common state border was signed in Berlin on Tuesday by Dr Hans Reichelt, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water supplies, and Dr Jaromir Obzina, vice chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development. In the negotiations leading up to the agreement, both sides reviewed the implementation of the November 1981 bilateral government agreement to reduce air pollution and protect forests. They stressed the benefit of their joint measures and discussed steps to extend cooperation.

The new agreement provides for greater cooperation in the protection and rational management of forests, and the rehabilitation and cultivation of woodland. There is to be greater scientific-technological cooperation in keeping the air clean. This will include developing and introducing new processes to reduce the emission of air pollutants, chiefly sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Both countries are planning some 30 important investment projects to remove air pollutants, specifically to desulphurize fumes in heating plants, heating power stations, and industrial enterprises. They will concentrate their cooperative efforts on the regular monitoring and control of the environment.

During his stay in the GDR, the CSSR visitor was briefed in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk and East Berlin on practical measures to reduce waste materials in industrial production, to recycle material from waste products and waste dumps, to desulphurize fumes, to improve the state of forests, to protect waters, and to treat waste water. He held discussions with specialists and scientists and toured installations in enterprises and institutions.

HONECKER RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF FOUR AMBASSADORS

LD111804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the ambassadors of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Isma'il Sayf; the Kingdom of Denmark, Erik Herluf Krog-Meyer; Canada, Eric Bergbusch; and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Meas Sip today for the presentation of their letters of credence.

Erich Honecker told the diplomats that the GDR will continue to contribute to the development of bilateral relations. Active political dialogue is an important factor for confidence-building, and thus also a contribution to the consolidation of peace, improvement of the international situation and the promotion of disarmament.

Erich Honecker stressed that the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe are the most important contemporary tasks. It is in this spirit that the GDR strongly supports the constructive and responsible proposals of the USSR, which represent an opportunity to free Europe and the world from nuclear weapons.

DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE PUBLISHED

AU160955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 December 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Protecting the fundamental human right to life in peace and security requires more urgently than ever that the danger of a nuclear inferno be averted, because the survival of all mankind is at stake, says a declaration of the GDR Human Rights Committee on the 30th anniversary of the passing of the General Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly. As a social committee, it supports with all its strength the GDR's policy that is directed toward peace and disarmament, toward dialogue and cooperation. This policy corresponds to the basic interests of the citizens, who are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with industriousness and imagination and are thus strengthening socialism as an abode of peace.

The socialist planned economy, production growth, and rising production efficiency guarantee and promote in the GDR the implementation of human rights in their inseparable unity of political, socioeconomic, and cultural rights, the declaration states. Creative work free of exploitation, full employment, social security, and equal opportunities for education are characteristics of the socialist practice with regard to human rights in the same way as the fact that almost every third GDR citizen is working in an honorary state or social function.

The committee stands with determination against the pronouncements of those Western politicians who reduce human rights to slogans for crusades in ideological warfare and want to detract from the violation of basic human rights in their own camps.

On Human Rights Day the committee again expresses solidarity with the victims of mass human rights violations in the capitalist world and stands at the side of the peoples who are fighting for national and social liberation. The committee will continue to work for the further strengthening of the worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

KRENZ ADDRESSES MEETING OF COMMANDERS IN DRESDEN

LD131145 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] At a meeting of commanders in Dresden today, Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanked on behalf of Erich Honecker the members of the combat groups of the working class for their outstanding achievements. With great personal commitment they fulfilled in this training year the class task confirmed by the 11th party congress to protect the socialist order and peaceful life of the citizens against all enemies.

Egon Krenz said that the GDR, with its policy of dialogue, with the struggle for a coalition of reason and realism, constructively contributes to the socialist peace program. Great responsibility falls on the task forces for the successful continuation of the unity of economic and social policy, and the protection of revolutionary achievements. In the GDR, it has become a given that in the workers' and peasants' state, no higher interest prevails than that of the welfare of its citizens.

MUELLER, FRG'S KUNZE DISCUSS INTRA-GERMAN TIES

LD161719 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Dr Walter Mueller, the representative of the GDR Government, and Senate Counsellor Gerhard Kunze, the representative of the Senate of West Berlin, today met for a talk at the GDR ministry of Foreign Affairs. Questions of relations between the GDR and West Berlin were discussed during the talk.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW EXARCH VISITS -- On 6 November Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received for a first visit Archbishop German, newly appointed exarch of the Moscow patriach of the Russian Orthodox Church for Berlin and Central Europe. The state secretary wished him success in the responsible work and praised the intensive contacts between the churches in the GDR and the Russian Orthodox Church as a great contribution to the strengthening of the peace forces. Klaus Gysi reported on the development of the relations between state and church in the GDR and Archbishop German stressed the importance of the moral power of the believers in the world in fighting the nuclear threat. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

FDJ DELEGATION VISITS U.S. -- On 6 November a delegation of the FDJ parliamentary group in the GDR People's Chamber concluded a 3-week visit to the United States. The delegation, headed by Hans Haertel, member of the People's Chamber, was invited by the U.S. Information Agency. The numerous meetings held by the delegation concentrated on questions of securing peace in the world and on the contribution of the young generation to that task. The delegation met with deputies, among them Bill Frenzel, member of the House of Representatives, and leading staff members of departments and local authorities in Washington, New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Sacramento, and other U.S. cities. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 86 p 7 AU]

BRITISH STATE SECRETARY -- On 3 December, Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade, received for a talk Minister Lord Lucas of Chilworth, parliamentary secretary of state for trade and industry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who is in the GDR for an official visit on the occasion of the Technical Days of Great Britain held from 1-5 December. Both sides stressed their interest and their readiness to deepen economic relations. On the same day, the British state secretary met with Horst Weihs, deputy minister of the chemical industry, to discuss possibilities of expanding cooperation in this sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

LAZAR TO LEAVE FOR 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR

LD161922 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, is to leave for the Soviet Union on a working visit on the invitation of the Soviet Government in the coming days.

PAL RECEIVES SOVIET PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

LD141447 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] The delegation of Soviet party workers visiting our country has been studying the Hungarian experiences in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The delegation was also received by Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretary. The delegation visited, among other places, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Industry, and the National Technical Development Bank.

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST 8-12 DEC

LD130237 Budapest MTI in English 2140 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- A party delegation of the Department of Social Organizations of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, led by head of department Maciej Lubczynski, stayed in Budapest from December 8 to 12 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The Polish delegation held talks with Istvan Petrovszki and Laszlo Ballai, heads of department of the HSWP Central Committee and leaders of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. During their programme in Budapest and County Veszprem, the delegation studied the experience in the party menagement of trade unions, the extension of workplace democracy and the implementation of social policy goals.

Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met the representatives of the Polish fraternal party.

SZAKALI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

LD130043 Budapest MTI in English 1955 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (MTI) -- On Friday the delegation of the Hungarian Central People's Control Committee, headed by Chairman Jozsef Szakali, returned from their visit to Sofia on December 7-12. The delegation was invited to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the state and people's control committee.

Joszef Szakali met Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The parties to the talks expressed their satisfaction over the development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and stressed the mutual effort to improve cooperation between the state and people's control organs of the two countries.

In Sofia the delegation laid a wreath on the Dimitrov Mausoleum and visited the local machine tool factory. They had an exchange of views at the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee, where the Bulgarian delegation to the talks was headed by Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the Bulgarian organization.

INTERIOR MINISTER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBA

LD142233 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, left for the Republic of Cuba on an official friendship visit on Sunday. The Hungarian delegation was invited by Jose Abrantes Fernandez, minister of the interior.

PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTS ON JOINT CSSR TRADE

LD091548 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the signing of next year's trade protocol between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, a press conference was held at the Budapest building of the trade department of the Czechoslovak Embassy on Tuesday. The event was also attended by Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Budapest. It was stated at the press conference that the envisaged value of the 1987 goods exchange is 1,670 million roubles, 4.6 per cent more than 1st year. Hungary will mainly import machines, installations, caes, engines, food products and pharmaceuticals and export agricultural machines, telecommunications devices, buses, fruits, vegetables, meat and wine. A fifth of the turnover will be composed of department store exchanges, border-zone traffic, direct exchanges between the two home trade ministries and joint cooperative activity.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING 28 NOV

AU031206 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Session of the Presidential Council -- National Assembly Session Convened for 19 December -- Banking System Modified -- Land Evaluation Regulated Anew"]

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a meeting on 28 November. On the basis of paragraph 22, Article (2) of the Constitution, that body convened the National Assembly for 1000 19 December. The Council of Ministers proposes to the National Assembly that the draft bill of the 1987 state budget and the report on the government's foreign policy activity be put on the agenda of the meeting.

Discussing the report submitted by the Council of Ministers, the Presidential Council modified Law No. 2 of 1979 on the state's financial affairs as welle as certain points of Law No. 36 of 1967 on the activity of the Hungarian National Bank, both to further developing the banking system. The changes to be introduced as of 1 January 1987 will create the organizational and legal framework and conditions for a two-level banking system. In the future, the functions of issuing banks and the functions of commercial banks will be separate also from an organizational point of view. The main function of the Hungarian National Bank will be to carry out the functions of an issuing bank and, in addition, it will also carry out tasks related to a foreign exchange bank, but the supply of credit to economic units and their financial affairs will be carried out in the future by commercial banks and other financial institutions.

To further develop and modernize the system of establishing land value, the Presidential Council has modified Law No 16 of 1980. The new regulation stipulates the gradual introduction of a system establishing land value based on soil mapping and which considers the effects of natural factors that greatly influence field and forest production.

The body also modified Law No 4 of 1972 on the work of the courts; accordingly, in the future, it will be possible for retired judges to be employed in the same job.

The Presidential Council decided to transfer the headquarters of the Komarom County Attorney General's Office from Esztergom to Tatabanya.

Then, the body released Supreme Court People's Judges and professional judges from the post and elected judges, decided matters of clemency, and discussed other topical issues.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 25 NOV

AU011529 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 26 November pages 1-5 carries a 7,000-word report on the meeting of the Trade Union National Council [SZOT] held on 25 November and headlined: "The National Council of Trade Unions Held a Meeting." The report, signed by a number of correspondents, opens as follows:

"The SZOT held a meeting at its headquarters on 25 November presided over by Chairman Sandor Gaspar. Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also participated and took the floor.

"The SZOT approved the following agenda:

"1. Report on the MSZMP Central Committee Session of 19-20 November 1986 and the related tasks of the trade union movement, presented by Tibor Baranyai, SZOT general secretary, and Sandor Nagy, SZOT secretary,

"2. Report on the Ninth World Trade Union Congress and the activity of the participating Hungarian delegation, presented by SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar."

NEPSZAVA proceeds to report on the addresses made by the above-mentioned officials as well as by other officials and deputies during the debate.

The first address reported is that of SZOT General Secretary Tibor Baranyai, who is quoted as saying that "the trade union movement has a fundamental interest in implementing the guidelines and concepts formulated in the MSZMP Central Committee decision on economic activity because they reflect the opinions and intentions of the organized workers," and praises the open discussion of negative tendencies in the economic activity of the past 2 years. Baranyai then deals with the objective and subjective factors "that had a negative influence on our economic activity" and mentions the "disturbances" that emerged in the relations between incentives, wages, and performance, and the "lack of the necessary unity in implementing our most important goals." As to the tasks facing the trade union, Baranyai is quoted as stressing the importance of the acceleration of the technological progress, organizational action unity in dealing with inefficient production, the responsibility of the trade union in providing adequate jobs for the manpower released as a result of regrouping and renegotiation the strengthening of interest representation, and the need to improve management within the trade unions too.

The next address reported is that of Secretary Sandor Nagy, who deals with the trade unions' positions concerning the main stipulations of the 1987 economic plan and who calls for harmony between performance and income, a concrete action program from the various working places, and an increase in the role of the socialist brigades in achieving economic results.

MSZMP Politburo Member Laszlo Marothy's address in the course of the debates is then reported, an address in which he praises the fact that "the speakers did not simply repeat and explain the decision of the MSZMP Central Committee session of 19-20 November but also responsibly summed up the trade unions' tasks in implementing these decisions."

Shorter reports on the following speakers follow: Marta Bodo, trade union committee secretary at the Szeged Taurus factory; Jeno Fock, chairman of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations: Mrs Istvan Szollosi, trade union committee secretary in Kaposvar's Pedagogical Workers Trade Union; and Gyorgy Sas, deputy director of the Theoretical Research Institute of the Trade Union.

NEPSZAVA continues with a report on the oral supplement to the written report submitted by SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar, which is item 2 on the agenda, namely a report on the work of the recently held World Trade Union Congress and the positions of the Hungarian trade unions in the issues discussed at the congress.

Finally, NEPSZAVA reports SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar's speech summing up the debate on the first point on the agenda and calling for action now that there are decisions and the introduction of new elements aimed at improving the activity of the trade unions.

HUNGARIAN CREDIT BANK ESTABLISHED IN BUDAPEST

LD120008 Budapest MTI in English 2035 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Credit Bank Ltd has been established in Budapest with an equity of 9,000 million forints.

The bank will provide full-scale commercial and banking services for over 2,800 companies and cooperatives. The new bank, the successor to the Industrial Credit Department of the National Bank of Hungary, has five offices in Budapest and 23 in the countryside.

The main shareholder, the Hungarian state holds 6,900 million forints worth of shares. The rest of shares have been subscribed by companies and cooperatives.

The bank will mainly finance industrial ventures, but it is also authorized to grant credits in all sectors.

Havasi Addresses First Meeting

LD120009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The Hungarian Credit Bank joint stock company has been formed. At the founding general meeting, Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, said in his speech that the adaptation of the bank system is part of the process aiming at the renewal of the economy. The new bank is basically made up of industrial interests, but of 2,800 clients, every branch is represented. [passage omitted]

JARUZELSKI OPENS THIRD PZPR PLENUM 16 DEC

LD161145 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 16 -- The third plenary meeting of the PUWP CC has begun here today. Opening the debate, the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the special significance of the present plenum whose aim is to determine ways of stepping up qualitative changes in Poland's economy in keeping with the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress. Next, the Central Committee approved the agenda of the two-day debates and elected a commission for resolutions and motion of the 3d plenum.

As envisaged by the 1st item on the meeting's agenda, a report of the PUWP CC Political Bureau on the "acceleration of qualitative changes in economic management as an implementation of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress and a condition of the solution of national development problems," was presented by Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Marian Wozniak.

Next, participants in the meeting were addressed by Alternate Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Zbigniew Michalek who spoke about questions of further progress and greater effectiveness in food economy. He emphasized that there would be no progress in agriculture without a dynamic industry, without healthy economics and without society's concern for problems of the countryside.

Later in the debate, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda presented the directions of government activities in the implementation of eocnomic goals outlined in the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Plenum Proceedings Reported

LD170007 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 16 -- The third plenary meeting of the PUWP CC opened here today to discuss, over two days, the "acceleration of qualitative changes in economic management -- implementation of tenth congress resolution -- condition of solving national developmental problems." [as received]

Opening the meeting, party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that the debate was attended by representatives of industrial plants, including workers, party activists, trade union and self-management activists, and managers.

The plenum is also attended by scientific and research institutions staff, as well as ministers and heads of central offices of the administration, Jaruzelski said, noting that this should help air opinions representative of different viewpoints and milieux.

This plenum is of special importance and will seek to determine the ways and provide necessary impulses for effective implementation of a programme of qualitative change in the economy, in accordance with the 10th congress resolution, Jaruzelski went on.

We are mindful of the complexity of objective conditions in which we must implement the tasks of stepped up development of the country.

At the same time, we are convinced of the existence of vast reserves and possibilities which we should release by determined pursuit of the economic reform in its fresh, higher phase. Basing on this, the task of this plenum should be to specify the strategy for implementation of the aims laid down by the tenth congress, to define the essence of the second stage of the reform.

To deepen the tasks put before the review of organizational structures, to achieve social approval for raising the efficacy of economic mechanisms and strict observance of the principles of socialist social justice, to mobilize the entire party, all its members, organizations, authorities for perseverent efforts in favour of making a qualitative breakthrough in management. [as received]

Our debates, Wojciech Jaruzelski went on, were preceded by a broad discussion within the party and society on the hitherto functioning and directions of improving the economic reform, the assumptions of the socio-economic development contained in the national socio-economic plan and the central annual plan, on the growth of efficiency of management and accelerating qualitative changes, particularly on reaching economic balance.

This discussion, to which a significant contribution was made by the party's report-electoral campaign, the trade union campaign and the OPZZ congress, as well as consultations with scientists and experts, especially in economy and technology, and with social organisations and self management bodies, and, last but not least, in the course of first information-consultative meetings held by members of central party authorities, brought a rich crop of reflections, evaluations, proposals, and conclusions.

That crop was amply used in preparing materials for today's debates, Jaruzelski went on to say. The political bureau voices the hope that this output will be also reflected in the plenary discussion and a resolution we will adopt at our plenum.

Participants in the debates received the following reports:

-- The draft central plan of the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution.
-- Draft guidelines of the main report for the 3rd PUWP plenum.
-- Draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90.
-- The Council of Ministers' resolution on the 1987 Central Annual Plan.
-- Draft general plan of the Central Committee's work in the years 1986-91.
-- Report on work of the Political Bureau and the CC Secretariat between the 10th PUWP Congress and Dec 1, this year.
-- Draft composition of CC subject committees.

As it was announced at the 2nd PUWP plenum, also delivered was a report -- elaborated by the CC Political-organizational department -- on the contents and ways of realization of motions submitted to the 10th congress. Another report in this respect will be submitted at the nationwide conference of PUWP delegates.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE TO SFRY'S RENOVICA

AU020532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to LCY Presidium Chairman M. Renovica -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Milanko Renovica, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Renovica, on the occasion of SFRY national day, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf, I send cordial greetings and best wishes for the comprehensive development and blossoming of your fatherland to you, the LCY Presidium, and all the Communists and working people.

The Polish Communists and all the Polish people admire the creative efforts of the Yugoslav peoples who, under the leadership of the LCY, continue to realize the lofty aims of socialist development as mapped out by the Eighth LCY Congress.

I am deeply convinced that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to gain strength for the benefit of Poland, Yugoslavia, progress, peace, and socialism.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE TO SFRY'S HASANI

AU020531 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 6

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to SFRY Chairman S. Hasani -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Sinan Hasani, chairman of the SFRY presidency, in Belgrade:

Esteemed comrade chairman, on the 43d anniversary of the Second Session of AVNOJ, on behalf of the Polish people, the PPR State Council, and on my own behalf I send to the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, the SFRY Presidium, and to you personally, esteemed Comrade Hasani, cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in socialist construction and in strengthening Yugoslavia's role in the international arena.

I would also like to express my conviction that the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and the SFRY will continue to intensify and develop for the benefit of our two nations and countries as well as the cause of socialism and peace.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR State Council.

JARUZELSKI GREETINGS CABLE TO ALBANIA'S ALIA

AU020530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski to Albanian Presidium Chairman R. Alia -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in Tirana:

On your national day, the 42d anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, I send to you and the friendly Albanian people our best greetings and wishes for new successes in realizing the ambitious program of socialist construction.

I am convinced that the relations between the PPR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to gain strength and develop for the benefit of our two peoples.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR State Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS FOR TALKS

LD162219 WARSAW Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Brussels tonight. Tomorrow he will have talks with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

GDR SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL ON GOODS, SERVICES

LD170959 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth and his GDR counterpart Dietrich lemke signed a trade protocol here yesterday which covers mutual supplies of goods and services. The protocol says that next year's turnover between the two countries will grow by over 4.5 per cent in relation to the figures envisaged by the long-term agreement. Like in the previous years, the turnover will be marked by a trading surplus in GDR's favour.

Deliveries of machines and equipment make up over two-thirds of the Polish-GDR turnover. The GDR will be mainly importing Polish machine tools, transport equipment, road-building and earth-moving machines, and medical equipment. The Polish offer includes equipment for power stations and steel mills, heavy-duty trucks and construction-assembly services.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS FOREIGN TRADE

LD082329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The Government Presidium has concerned itself with foreign trade. The further conduct of policy in the sphere of the exchange rate and the expansion of the scope for implementing transaction prices in settling accounts in foreign trade was viewed. The Government Presidium approved a resolution concerning specific principles for the creation and use of hard currency allowances from hard currency returns and settlements in the second currency zone. The rates of hard currency allowances to date will be lowered by one-fifth from 1 January next year.

The Government Presidium also aquainted itself with information concerning the fulfillment of programs upgrading the Krakow historic relics teams. It was emphasized that this will demand the introduction, quite apart from the realization of protection and modernization investments, of necessary changes in the structure of Krakow industry, power engineering and communications. The Government Presidium also aquainted itself with information concerning the long-term program of renovating and shaping the environment in Katowice Voivodship and approved the appropriate decisions in this matter. [Krakow, a city where the very old mixes with the very new, has experienced some controversy in reconciling the two: Industrial pollutants have caused damage to old relics and sites. The upgrading of historical relics teams is therefore dependent on implementing changes in the structure of Krakow industry.

FATHER ORSZULIK RESPONDS TO URBAN CHARGES

AU111051 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 48, 30 Nov 86 p 8

[Father Alojzy Orszulik statement: "Answering the Government Press Spokesman"]

[Excerpts] On 12 November RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 264, published Minister Jerzy Urban's reply to the DPA correspondent's question during the 11 November press conference on why the Krakow and Katowice censors had banned my TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY article on the lay Catholics' right to associate, what were the reasons for this ban, and what is the government's stand vis-a-vis demands that lay Catholics should be allowed to associate.

Confirming the ban imposed by the Krakow and Katowice censors, Minister Jerzy Urban declared that my article had asserted that "the authorities refuse to allow the Catholics to engage in organized social activities and that this refusal is in defiance of the Constitution." That is why my article published false information and imputed false intentions and deeds to the state institutions. [passage omitted]

My contention is that the lay believers, who belong to various occupational and social groups have the same duties and rights as other citizens of the state of Poland and, consequently, have the right to set up associations and unions professing religious aims as well as aims concerning occupational, social, and public activities. They are entitled to do so in line with their world outlooks, while observing the order of the ecclesiastical law and of our state's Constitution. This is also the situation in other democratic countries.

The existence of pluralism of world outlooks is now a fact. In our country's postwar history the PZPR first secretaries often made official statements about believers and nonbelievers, which was tantamount to dividing our society into such groups. It is enough to cite Wladyslaw Gomulka: "Believers and nonbelievers, the Catholic Church and socialism, and the people's government and the church hierarchy will exist side by side for along time to come. There is no doubt about that." (From his report to the Ninth PZPR Plenum on 15 May 1957.)

It is also a historical fact that during the so-called Stalinist period, which is otherwise called a period of errors and distortions, the prewar Catholic associations, which resumed their activities when World War II was over, were forced to disappear. In its memorandum addressed on 11 February 1952 to President Boleslaw Bierut as the chairman of the Constitution Council, the Polish Episcopate postulated that the citizens professing Catholic views "have the right to freely associate not merely for political, party, and economic purposes, but, on an equal footing, for political, social, educational, and creedal purposes as well, regardless of political and religious convictions."

At precisely that time the Catholic and religious associations were disbanded. The five clubs of the Catholic intelligentsia in Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, Poznan, and Torun were reinstated only as a result of the changes in October 1986, and the remaining clubs are a result of the 1980 events.

I fail to comprehend why Minister Urban defends the decisions made by the authorities during the period of errors and distortions and why he seems to assert that the authorities have been infallible and sympathetic to Catholic association in every period.

Minister Urban's reply applies not only to Father Orszulik, although my article was not a pastoral letter issued by the Episcopate. The truth is that Minister Urban's reply applies to all the Catholic Church in Poland. His reply amounts to a warning and a ban as demonstrated by the following sentence: "The government is unable to agree to a program that would provide for the Church's entry into every sphere of social and political life and for the Church's right to create within them its own organizations subordinated to the Church authorities and to divide people in accordance with their world outlooks."

At the end of his reply Minister Urban asked: "Do we have to assign trade unionists, plot cultivators, lovers of individual regions, and members of cultural organizations to separate ghettos of world outlooks?"

This question can be answered by a counter question: "Are all unions, associations, and the people who want to set up associations to be placed in a single bag presided over by a single operation?"

GWIAZDA CHAIRS FOREIGN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LD122053 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 12 -- The Presidium of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations at the Council of Ministers today reviewed a report on the works of the 2nd economic mission of the World Bank to Poland, delivered by the president of the Narodowy Bank Polkski Bank [Polish National Bank].

The World Bank mission visited Poland at the turn of October. Its members conducted talsk with representatives of Polish economic life and held meetings at production plants. The presidium recommended that the work on the conclusions stemming from these contacts be continued.

It also discussed drafts of those plant and equipment plans in Poland which could be financed in the nearest term with the use of the World Bank's funds. A preliminary list of these plans was presented by the government planning commission.

The session, presided over by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, was attended by Vice Premier Josef Koziol.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALL SOLIDARITY BLIND, EXTREME

LD091237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] In today's TRYBUNA LUDU listeners will find an interview with Wladyslaw Bienkowski which was published by the paris KULTURA. Here is an excerpt from Wladyslaw Bienkowski's remarks.

If Solidarity had triumphed and taken over government in Poland, it would not have been able to persuade this anarchic society to follow any path whatsoever except through dictatorial force. After all, said Bienkowski, the sympathizers and friends of Solidarity were completely blind. They had no understanding of what was happening in this country. Chaos and anarchy, after all, reached a peak. This situation improved after the introduction of martial law.

Other opinions of Bienkowski are also interesting as regards the former Solidarity. He said its defeat was caused not by martial law but by the anarchic activity of this union a few months before 13 December. Citing excerpts of Wladyslaw Bienkowski's remarks, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that a good deal of acrimony with regard to the Polish authorities and negative assessments of some phenomena apparent in Poland were to be found within them. It may be recognized, the newspaper emhasizes, that it was not a sudden wave of sympathy for the leading forces in today's Poland which dictated to the author of the interview the harshness of assessments of the former Solidarity's activity. It can probably be established that Wladyslaw Bienkowski's visual sense [zmysl obserwacyjny] took precedence over any current sympathies and political animosities.

The question remains: Why precisely did the Paris KULTURA, a publication so very deserving in the field of destructive activity with regard to the Polish state, decide to publish this interview, asks TRYBUNA LUDU. The answer is simple, the paper emphasizes. The disposers of funds assigned for propaganda aggression do not just spend money but also count it, and from time to time ask themselves the question whether or not to continue to back a losing horse, that is, the extremist activists of the former Solidarity.

MILITARY EDUCATION COUNCIL DISCUSSES TASKS

AU291003 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Colonel Waldemar Makowiecki report: "Meeting Contemporary Demands in Cadre Education"]

[Text] The most recent meeting of the Council for Military Higher Education was held in Warsaw on 17 November under the chairmanship of Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense.

The meeting focused on military higher education tasks in light of the resolutions passed by the 10th PZPR Congress and the 24th Central Committee Plenum; an evaluation of a military higher school draft model statute; and the current position on foreign language instruction.

The meeting was attended by vice ministers of national defense; heads of Ministry of National Defense central institutions; commandants of military academies, higher officers schools, and military scientific research institutes; and commanders of branches of the Armed Forces.

It was underscored that discussion and thought on the situation in military higher education and the directions of its development were in line with the resolutions passed by the 24th PZPR Central Committee plenum and the 10th PZPR Congress. The activity engaged in hitherto has produced many significant results in the fields of curriculum development and implementation and has already influenced the future shape of military education. Activity should be even more effective in training ideologically committed officers; highly qualified specialists; and ambitious, creative people who have broad horizons and have an awakened eagerness to be innovative.

A report was prepared by the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces entitled "Higher Military Education Tasks in Light of the 10th PZPR Congress and 24th Central Committee Plenum Resolutions." The measures that are being taken are intended to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of education and training and improve standards in all areas of activity engaged in by military schools and scientific research centers by way of rationalizing thought and action and better organization and management of time and resources. [paragraph continues]

These measures are also designed to establish closer ties between schools and units and better prepare graduates in specialist fields, general military training, and ideological and educational skills for work in military units. The measures should also modernize teaching and training processes in line with actual possibilities and needs so that they are appropriate to contemporary demands.

The discussion also dealt with improving the process whereby higher officer school cadres obtain doctorates and doctor habilitatus status, and with improving the operation of unit and headquarter exchange schemes. It was stressed that cadre activity in military academies and higher officers schools assures military instructors a sense of stabilization in schools.

The draft higher military school statute was discussed next. This document was produced in connection with the intended introduction of an amendment to the law on higher military schools and it fully reflects the present character of such schools and deals with their problems and matters concerning their organization that have to be resolved at this stage in their development. It provides a model that can be used in drawing up the statutes of individual schools.

The evaluation of foreign language instruction in the military education system was based on information about current programs; the organizational and practical aspects of the teaching process; and an analysis of results and of activities designed to raise the effectiveness of foreign language instruction in military schools.

The council also considered a report on the implementation of recommendations made by the council chairman, the minister of national defense. These recommendations were contained in the protocols of previous plenary sessions.

During the session, the minister of national defense informed those present about a new appointment to the post of chief of the Military Education Administration. In view of Brigade General Stanislaw Zaka's appointment to another post, the duties of chief of the administration have been assumed by Colonel Ryszard Muszynski. Army Gen F. Siwicki conveyed sincere thanks to Gen Zakow for his many years of productive service in the post and his contribution to the development of the military education system.

FUEL OIL SPILLAGE INTO ODRA RIVER 'UNDER CONTROL'

LD122126 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 12 -- The situation on the Odra River has been put under control. The fuel oil spillage, that had entered the river from cisterns of a boiler-room at a Bohumin hospital, was blocked before the town of Raciborz.

About 20 dams were set up at the Odra's 25th-28th kilometre section. Their number changes to meet the needs and to cope with the current situation. Till today, 30 tonnes of fuel oil have been collected and twice as many are estimated to have spilt into the Odra.

A team of the Szczecin-based ship-service company also works on the site of the spillage. It will set up another four big dams on the river. About 850 people are now taking part in decontaminating the river.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu Toasts Mubarak

AU162112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Dec 86 pp 1,3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a dinner in honor of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Bucharest's Palace of the State Council on 13 December]

[Text] Esteemed friend President Husni Mubarak, Esteemed friends and comrades: On this occasion, too, I would like to extend to you cordial greetings and welcome you and the other Egyptian friends. I consider your visit as an expression of the good relations existing between our countries. We believe that during a lengthy period the summit meetings -- as well as other meetings -- have played an important role in developing cooperation in the socioeconomic and scientific and technological fields, and also in the international arena. Therefore, I believe that your current visit and the talks we have started today will lead to the continuous development of the economic cooperation as well as the cooperation in the international field between Romania and Egypt.

In the current international situation a very serious tension continues to be manifested. There are many complex problems -- economic, military, and political. This year, too, the arms race has continued and new problems, which worsened the international situation, have emerged.

In these circumstances, Romania believes that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure a lasting peace on our planet. The peoples expected some agreements in this field to be reached this year. Unfortunately, these expectations did not receive an appropriate response from the countries that possess nuclear weapons.

The Iceland meeting between the Soviet and American leaders concluded without results. It is true that a broad circle of issues was discussed and some very close points of view were reached on some issues. As was declared, the major obstacle in the path of an understanding was the position of the United States with regard to "Star Wars."

Romania believes that efforts should be made -- starting with the conclusions of the Iceland meeting -- in order to proceed to finding solutions to the problems of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that an agreement can be reached in a short time on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe would have great significance for the policy of disarmament as a whole.

Romania also speaks out most resolutely for a passage to the reduction of conventional weapons. We believe that reducing conventional weapons is part and parcel of nuclear disarmament and of the policy of peace and cooperation. Starting from this, Romania has already decided and actually proceeded to a 5-percent reduction of arms, troops, and military expenditures, as of this year. We proceeded and proceed from the fact that steps should be made from talks to real actions in the direction of disarmament.

Likewise, we take into consideration that the huge military expenditures play a very important role in continuously worsening the international economic situation. Reducing military expenditures will make possible the allocation of important means toward concentrating scientific and technological power on socioeconomic development and on raising people's standard of living.

We most resolutely speak out for the establishment of a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

Romania has taken and continues to take actions toward solving all conflicts in various parts of the world solely through negotiations. In this context, we speak out for a political solution to the Middle East Problems to be found within an international conference. We believe that the organization of a preparatory committee, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, would have great importance.

We also speak out for finding a solution solely through negotiations to the Iran-Iraq conflict and to other conflicts in various parts of the world.

Interstate relations should be firmly based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

We grant our full support to the South West African People's Organization in the struggle for Namibia's independence and we firmly condemn South Africa's apartheid policy.

Romania believes that everything possible should be done to solve the problems of underdevelopment and that a new international economic order should be established.

Taking into account the complex character of the problems, we speak out for the participation of all countries, regardless of their size or social system, in finding solutions to problems. In this respect, we attach great significance to the participation of small and medium-sized countries and of nonaligned and developing countries in international life and in finding solutions to problems.

We also believe that the United Nations and other international bodies should play a more active role in solving international problems.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the close cooperation between Romania and Egypt within various international bodies and also with the fact that our countries have identical or very close positions in the fundamental problems of international life. Taking into consideration this fact, I believe that there is a possibility to increase our cooperation in solving problems that occur in various parts of the world, including the Middle East, and in solving the problems of underdevelopment as well as other problems.

I would like once again to express my satisfaction and the satisfaction of our state leadership and of our people with the good relations between Romania and Egypt and with your new visit and the talks we are holding.

I am convinced that the understandings we will reach will open up new possibilities for expanding cooperation between our people in the economic, scientific, technological, and the other fields. This is fully in accord with the interests of the two countries and the general cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

I would like to raise a toast to the continuous development of Romanian-Egyptian friendship and cooperation.

To the health of my friend, President Mubarak! To the health of all of you! (loud applause)

Mubarak Speaks At Banquet

NC132105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak spoke tonight at a banquet held in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Here is the text of the speech:

My dear friend Nicolae Ceausescu, dear friends:

We meet once again in your friendly country to continue our joint efforts on the road to peace and cooperation in order to achieve common interests and establish the concept of international cooperation.

We are very proud of the strong relationship that binds us to friendly Romania. We are satisfied with the positive results achieved in past years in bilateral relations, Middle East peace efforts, and strengthened cooperation with all peace-loving countries and forces that believe in solidarity among various countries and peoples to achieve economic and social development and eliminate the causes of tension and instability.

Within this framework we have always welcomed Romania's active role, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is known for his clear concept of and desire for peace, and his sincere contribution to settling international conflicts. We agree with President Ceausescu about the need for doubling efforts exerted for nuclear disarmament, halting the arms race, and reducing the dangers of an all-out nuclear war. Such a war would destroy human civilization everywhere and squander the gains we have achieved throughout a long struggle, during which our people have made many sacrifices and suffered greatly.

And, dear friend, we appreciate your country's stand on Middle East problems -- foremost of which is erecting a strong basis for peace and justice -- the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. Romania has contributed much and is still contributing to the establishment of an acceptable basis for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East and to stressing the principle of peace between Israel and concerned Arab parties.

We admire your efforts in the field of development and the tangible progress your country has made in the agricultural and industrial fields, raising the level of services. We are confident that you will continue moving in that direction and achieve more. We also intend to continue intensifying cooperation between our two countries politically and economically. Undoubtedly, the talks we started today will give new impetus to cooperation between our peoples and to opening new horizons for this cooperation and contacts at all levels.

While thanking you for this lavish reception, I ask you to stand up in acknowledgement of President Ceausescu, of the Romanian people, and of the good relations between our countries. Peace be with you.

Ceausescu, Mubarak Begin Talks

AU141501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2125 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/12/1986 -- Official talks started on Saturday in the evening, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Mitea and Nicolae Mihalache, advisers to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

For Egypt: Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Yusri 'Ali Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs, and minister of state for administrative development; Usamah al-Baz, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and director of the cabinet to the president for political affairs; Mahmud Sa'id al-Sayyid, Egypt's ambassador to Romania; Dr. Mamduh al Biltaji, chairman of the State Intelligence Service; Dr. Mustafa al-Faggi, secretary for information to the president.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the new Romanian visit by the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, emphasizing that it was an expression of the lasting character of the friendly relations established between the two countries and peoples.

At the same time, the Romanian head of state expressed the confidence that the understandings to be reached during the current talks would strengthen still more the collaboration between Romania and Egypt, both bilaterally and in international life, in keeping with the two peoples' will and aspirations after peace and progress.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak thanked for the warm, friendly reception, for the hospitality enjoyed by him in Romania, stressing that he saw it as a telling proof of the esteem and regard the Egyptian and Romanian people nurture for each other. Likewise, the distinguished guest expressed in turn the joy of meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu again and exchanging views together on the evolution and prospects of the bilateral relations and on questions of the current international situation.

During the talks the two presidents showed with satisfaction that the relations of collaboration between Romania and Egypt in the political, economic, technical-scientific and other domains of mutual concern saw steady development, in accordance with the understandings reached during the summit interviews. In consideration of the results scored so far, it was assessed that favourable conditions existed for the growth and amplification of those ties in all fields of activity, more particularly in the economic one.

The belief was reiterated that the further expansion and deepening of bilateral links contributed to strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, to promoting the general cause of peace, understanding, national independence, collaboration and progress throughout the world.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak decided that the two delegations jointly analyze the visit concrete ways and means of developing economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and Egypt, in keeping with the orientations and understandings set at top level.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also exchanged views on current international issues.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Ministers Discuss Cooperation

NC132128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Dec (MENA) -- Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has held talks here with Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

Following the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid told a MENA correspondent in Bucharest that the officials had noted their good bilateral relations and exchanged views on important international questions. He stressed that the two countries' views on issues discussed were identical.

Economic Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa held a similar meeting with Ilie Vaduva, Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Following the meeting, Dr Mustafa said that he had discussed with the Romanian minister various aspects of economic cooperation and a long-term, 5-year draft agreement to regulate barter trade to reach a level of $150 million in 1987 and increase by 10 percent a year after that.

The bilateral talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow morning.

Final Talks Held

NC141152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec (MENA) -- The final round of Egyptian-Romanian talks ended this morning with a 2-hour meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in the State Council Palace of Bucharest. The meeting was also attended by Dr Mustafa Al Fiqi, the president's secretary for information. The talks focused on an exchange of views with regard to the current international situation, particularly the intensive efforts which Egypt is exerting to convene an international conference on the Middle East crisis. An atmosphere of frankness and friendship, which characterize Egyptian-Romanian relations, prevailed during the talks. Identical views were expressed on the issues discussed.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister held a final round of talks with his Romanian counterpart, Minister Ioan Totu. The session was also attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, chairman of the Public Information Authority. The talks dealt with the efforts being exerted by Egypt and Romania to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. They also discussed ways to promote bilateral relations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development in their ties of friendship. They voiced their desire to further strengthen economic cooperation.

Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of the economy and foreign trade, and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development, held a meeting with (Dayliya Modina), the Romanian minister of economy and foreign trade, and Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Committee for Planning. During their meeting, they reviewed the existing bilateral economic and trade relations and discussed the prospects for expanding them in the future. They also agreed to continue studying the list of commodities to be included in the balanced trade agreement for 1999 [as received]. A joint statement will be released on the Egyptian-Romanian talks later today.

Joint Communique Issued

NC141704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu have reiterated that just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war.

In a joint communique issued this afternoon, after the conclusion of their talks in Bucharest earlier today, the two presidents emphasized the need to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination and the establishment of a state, as well as the need to safeguard the existence and independence of all states in the region.

Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu point out that a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue lies in the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO. In this respect, they stress the need to form a preparatory committee for this meeting.

Touching on the situation in Lebanon, the two presidents call for ending all foreign intervention in internal Lebanese affairs and for efforts to achieve national unity among the various political powers of that country, safeguarding the unity, independence, and freedom of the Lebanese people.

Regarding the Gulf war, Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu urge an immediate halt to military operations between Iraq and Iran to spare the blood of innocent people and prevent further material losses. The two presidents appeal to the warring parties to negotiate to settle their disputes on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect.

The two presidents renew their countries' support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. They also denounce racial discrimination in all its forms and the repressive measures used by South African authorities against the majority people of that country.

The Egyptian and Romanian sides also denounce South Africa's military operations against its independent and sovereign neighboring states.

Regarding terrorism, Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu emphasize their denunciation of all forms of terrorism.

They note that terrorism cannot be viewed as a form of struggle for freedom and progress, as this would negatively affect the interests of progressive forces and peoples fighting for independence and freedom. They affirmed in this regard that the action of people struggling for national liberation and independence can in no way be considered a form of terrorism.

The joint communique expresses Egypt's and Romania's strong appreciation for the Nonaligned Movement and its positive role in resolving important problems facing the contemporary world and seeking a new democratic policy promoting freedom, independence, and respect for the rights and freedom of all nations to choose their own path to economic development. The two presidents express their readiness to cooperate closely with forces working for detente, disarmament, peace, and the development of friendly relations and cooperation among the countries of the world.

In their joint communique Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu express their complete satisfaction with their talks, held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding. They also express belief that agreements which will be reached and the results of these talks can contribute to developing ties of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and Romania, in the interests of the peoples of both countries, as well as peace and progress in the world.

The two presidents are deeply concerned about the growing seriousness and complexity of the current international situation. They also express concern about the growing arms race, particularly in nuclear arms, and the spread of weapons in Europe. The two sides stress the need to act to stop the arms race, especially nuclear arms. They also stress the need to establish the principle of resolving disputes peacefully, through negotiations.

In conclusion, the Egyptian and Romanian sides note the importance of declaring the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. President Mubarak expresses his appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative in cutting military expenditures and armaments in Romania by 50 percent.

Mubarak Departs

AU141520 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1986 -- Sunday, December 14, in the afternoon, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt ended the good-will visit he paid to Romania upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The solemnity marking the departure of the distinguished Egyptian guest was held at the Otopeni Airport that displayed the state colours of Romania and Egypt. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived together at the airport. Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, members of the State Council and the government, generals and other officials were present there.

The Egyptian ambassador in Bucharest and embassy members were present. The state anthems of the Arab Republic of Egypt and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak reviewed the guard of honor. By the ramp Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

DASCALESCU PRESENTS DRAFT PLANS TO GNA SESSION

AU111930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 11 Dec 86

["Memorandum Read at the GNA Session by Premier Constantin Dascalescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/12/1986 -- Presenting, on behalf of the government, the drafts of the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania and, respectively, of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management development plan for 1987 to the Grand National Assembly, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu showed that the two documents had been worked out in concordance with the thirteenth party congress resolutions, with the 1986-1990 five year plan provisions which provide for the by-and-large implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's joining the medium developed countries. He mentioned that in the spirit of the broad democratism characterizing the country's economic and social life the proposals in the draft plan for 1987 were worked out in close cooperation with enterprises, centrals, counties, ministries and central bodies being debated and unanimously endorsed at the CC of the RCP plenary meeting, analysed and endorsed by the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, the National Council of Working People, as well as by the People's Councils Legislative Chamber.

The indices of the 1987 single national plan of eocnomic and social development and the measures to be taken by ministries, central departments, and economic units in order to implement the production organization and modernization programmes and apply economic-financial norms will be specified in a decree of the State Council, the speaker said showing that the provisions were set in harmony with the good results scored this year which will conclude with an over seven per cent industrial growth rate, the largest cereal output in the country's history and considerable productivity and national income increase.

In consideration of these achievements, from the powerful productive potential of the national economy, the raporteur went on, the draft plan includes provisions the fulfilment of which ensures - in conditions of material, currency and financial balance - a dynamic material production and national health growth.

A decisive role in the overall development will be played by the qualitative factors of economic growth, the more marked course towards an intensive-type reproduction, the sustained development of all areas of activity being underlain by the scientific research and technical progress application programmes.

In the memorandum he read the Romanian prime minister stressed the fact that the national income outdistances the social product while the net production in all branches increases faster than the overall output which illustrates the dynamism and high efficiency characterizing the development of the Romanian economy. In industry production will grow in conditions of further modernization of the fabrication structures, a fast development rate of the key industries, a markedly higher capitalization of raw materials, fuel and energy, the manufacture of high-technology and high-quality products, competitive on a world plane.

Special attention will be paid to stepping up geological prospecting and exploration works to tap new reserves of useful mineral substances, increasing coal output, lignite and pit coal more particularly, the production of non-ferrous metals.

As for power balance the draft plan stipulates an enhanced contribution of coal, water power and new sources parallelled by the application of the measures for a marked reduction of power and technological consumption.

In the metal industry the envisaged production satisfies home consumption and exports which are bigger from this year and boast higher quality.

In mechanical engineering stress will be laid on redesigning and assimilation of new products with better performance and lower metal, energy and manual labour consumption pride of place being given to the priority growth of electronics, microelectronics, fine mechanics, high performance machine-tools. More complex equipment will be manufactured for the development and capitalization of raw materials, the stepping-up of the nuclear programme and the progress of the aviation industry.

In chemistry and petrochemistry stress will fall on the substantially higher capitalization of raw materials, oil and gas important growth being envisaged with basic macromolecular products, rubber, chemical fibres and yarns, high analysis and small-tonnage products with a high value manufactured in a wide spectrum and boasting higher performance.

Referring to agriculture the speaker said that the provisions of the two aforementioned plans provide -- the next year too -- for an intensive development and modernization of this branch, for the attainment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution with a view to ensuring big, safe and stable crops.

The plan stipulates substantial growths of the cereal, technical plant, field vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes productions, of livestock, to improve biological material and efficiency which should ensure bigger productions of meat, milk and other animal products.

As for the food industry the draft plan provides for the full utilization and the highly efficient capitalization of farm raw materials, the diversification of products to a larger extend and the improvement of their quality.

In silviculture, the plan provisions ensure the preservation of the integrity of the forest stock, the limitation of fellings and the increase of the forested areas.

In connection with investments Constantin Dascalescu specified that the funds earmarked are oriented with priority to carrying out the projects that contribute to the development of raw materials and energy sources, to the implementation of agriculture development programmes, the improvement of products' performance and quality, import reduction, higher productivity and competitiveness of the Romanian products on the world market.

The speaker underscored the important role incumbent on scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress.

The provisions on the foreign trade ensure Romania's more active and efficient participation in international trade and economic cooperation, Constantin Dascalescu further said mentioning that the tasks in this field envisage bigger exports and a better marketing of the Romanian commodities, the most efficient administration of the currency funds for imports, the achievement of an active balance of trade, the diminution of the foreign debt, the consolidation of the country's currency reserves.

The 1987 draft plan provides for broader economic cooperation and production specialization with the CMEA member countries, with all socialist countries with a view to better meeting mutual needs for raw materials and basic products, energy, machines and equipment. Moreover, consideration was given to broadening economic ties with developing countries, to promoting economic and technical-scientific cooperation with developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world no matter their social system.

In full consensus with the demands for making the best of intensive reproduction factors, the next year's plan has in view a more marked growth of efficiency in all branches and areas of activity. It stipulates a marked rise in productivity, a strict saving and higher capitalization of resources, the rational utilization of fixed assets, a higher profitability of all economic activities.

The increase of the national income set for 1987 and its judicious earmarking for accumulation and consumption provide the necessary means for the continuous development and progress of the forces of production, as well as for a permanent rise in the entire people's standard of living - material and spirtual - the Romanian premier said in conclusion specifying that the plan ensures the resources to increase the overall remuneration fund of the working people and the peasantry's incomes, in conditions of a firm policy of price and tariffs stability. Goods sales through the socialist trade network and services to the population will increase. As many as 150 thousand new flats will be built next year from the state funds of which 20 thousand in the village planning programme will further be implemented. The necessary means are also envisaged for the further development and improvement and education, culture, health production and social insurance.

Spornic Presents Program

AU121837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Memorandum of the Program of Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency Over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987 -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/12/1986 -- Upon instruction from the government, Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister, presented to the Grand National Assembly for debate and approval the program of self-management and self-sufficiency for ensuring the proper supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987.

The speaker ponted out that the program materialized the constant preoccupation of the RCP and Romanian state for raising the people's living standard in close and direct connection with the general development of economy, with the growth and modernization of the consumer goods production.

Recalling that the program was endorsed and debated by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, the speaker showed that the program provisions were correlated with the resources in the balances of the staple farm produce, with the requirements of scientific nutrition, also taking account of the judicious administration and better capitalization of the farm foodstuffs meant for the market stock.

It is mentioned that, as compared with achievements in the previous period, important rises were planned with meat and meat products, fish and fish preparations, milk and dairy products, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and that the program ensured the population's proper supply with wheat and maize.

The program establishes measures for the development of the production of culinary preparations made in industry and in public catering units and canteens, as well as measures for increasing the contribution of annex farmsteads to the supply with meat and vegetables of the public catering units.

Important rises, the speaker said, are stipulated in the program with the sales of textiles and footwear, through a more marked development of the production of ready-mades and knitwear, expecially with sorts for babies, children and youth.

With durables, household appliances and implements and other industrial goods, the program ensures the population's supply with an improved range of sorts, with higher technical and functional features.

GNA Endorsements

AU121836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1631 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/12/1986 -- The fourth session of the ninth term of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] continued proceedings on Friday morning, in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

After the conclusion of the general debates and the discussion by articles of every separate bill the GNA unanimously endorsed: the bill of the single national plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1987; the bill of the plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1987; the bill of the state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1987.

At the next item on the agenda, Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister, presented the memorandum of the program of self-management and self-sufficiency for securing a proper supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods on October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987, on which debates were conducted.

The GNA unanimously endorsed this program.

In connection with the bills of organization of the congress and county conferences of working people and the bill of organization of the congress and county conferences of peasantry, of all working people in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management, the election and attributions of their bodies, GNA chairman Nicolae Giosan took the floor.

After the discussion by articles of every individual bill, the GNA unanimously endorsed these normative acts.

The GNA also unanimously endorsed the bills of approval of the decrees comprising norms with power of law issued by the State Council.

The deputies unanimously endorsed the release of Constantin Leonard from the office of member of the State Council and the election of Deputy Cameluta Beldie as member of the State Council.

The GNA also endorsed changes in the composition of some standing commissions.

The fourth session of the ninth legislature of the GNA concluded.

RENOVICA REPORTS TO LCY PRESIDIUM ON USSR VISIT

LD170017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today, attended by the president members of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the federal secretary for foreign affairs, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered a report on the official and friendly visit by an LCY delegation to the Soviet Union from 9 to 12 December. The report was presented by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium judged that the visit and its successful and mutually beneficial results are an important contribution to the development of friendly relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR, which are based on the jointly defined principles of the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and on the recognition of the two countries' specific paths of social development and their differing international positions. Both the visit and the talks with the CPSU delegation, which was headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, reiterated the two sides' interest in seeing their relations and comprehensive cooperation further develop on the basis of these principles for which great possibilities exist, especially in the economic sphere through the introduction of higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization, scientific and technological cooperation, joint investment, joint firms, cooperation in the agro-cultural complex, and other areas. It was stressed that the well-developed relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on the well-known principled fundamentals are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and equal international cooperation, and have wider international implications.

The Presidium assessed as useful and meaningful the exchange of views with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which covered international issues. It was stressed that the present exacerbated international situation, especially the dangers arising from the arms race, call for a large-scale involvement of the entire international community, since the problems of peace, disarmament, and development concern us all. During the talks in Moscow, both sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and global factor in international relations as well as its great contribution to the struggle for peace, security, disarmament, and a new economic order.

The Presidium also stressed the importance of the LCY-CPSU cooperation for better understanding of the current social trends in the two countries, for the exchange of views on the directions and results of their socialist development, and on important international issues. The Presidium assessed the practice of top-level meetings between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR in positive terms, and expressed a firm belief that the mutually advantageous political dialogue would be continued during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia in 1987 and that it would make a fresh contribution and impetus to the comprehensive development of overall friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Continuing the session, the Presidium discussed proposals for changes in the SFRY Constitution and established the drafts of the documents for the next session of the LCY Central Committee to be convened on 25 December.

POLITIKA Views Visit

AU162209 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 86 p 2

[Risto Bajalski commentary: "When the Foundations Are Firm"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav-Soviet meeting at the highest party level concluded successfully with a frank [otvoren] and substantive dialogue which lasted 5 hours in the Kremlin this week. Milanko Renovica and Mikhail Gorbachev publicly agreed that the meeting concluded precisely so, and what is more, that it had to conclude successfully given the firm foundations of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. It is a fact that the foundations were laid more than 3 decades ago and that because of the will and interest of both sides, these foundations have permanently remained unchangeable. These foundations are the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Declaration and Statement of 1956, along with the subsequent joint documents, which have always rested on these firmly laid foundations. [passage omitted]

The practice of mutual relations has shown and definitely confirmed that the public emphasis on the full equality of two equally independent countries -- Yugoslavia and the USSR -- has always reflected the real state of affairs, and that this kind of behavior has surely advanced both the content of political dialogue and the content of friendly cooperation. Feeling the profound importance of this truth and referring to days to come, Mikhail Gorbachev therefore stressed right at the beginning of his toast in the Kremlin that the two countries "act strictly in accordance with the well-known principles contained in the documents of 1955 and 1956," documents which Milanko Renovica later said represented "a firm principled basis for mutually useful cooperation between our countries and the LCY and the CPSU.

Having in this way confirmed the lasting landmark for conducting the policy of mutual relations, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium did not find it difficult not only to express traditional frankness [otvorenost] in dialogues at the highest level, but also to touch upon some questions which were not given visible attention in the past. On this occasion, let us mention only the question of exchanging experiences in social development. Undoubtedly, it was possible to discuss this question thanks to the affirmed and inalienable right of each party to independently form its policy and carry out its own responsibility toward its workers class and the people of its country. It was possible to discuss the question thanks to the proved laws that roads to socialism are different. [passage omitted]

The talks in the Kremlin have shown that prejudices on both sides regarding the internal development of social matters in the USSR and Yugoslavia are definitely disappearing. This should be regarded as new progress that permits us to get to know each other better, to strive, as stated in the joint statement, toward a "deeper exchange of views on the topical questions of the practice and theory of building socialism." Of course, this would not be of much use without full equality. However, this kind of problem has not been present in relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR for a long time.

According to Milanko Renovica's assessment, frankness [otvorenost] in expressing views has made the exchange of views in the Kremlin "substantive indeed." On the basis of everything that the public has learned about the Yugoslav-Soviet party meeting at the highest level, one can conclude that, just as in the last 30 years, the partners respected each other, regardless of similarities or differences in their views. This was and remains not only an incentive, but also a condition for the enrichment of mutual links and cooperation.

JOINT AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CONSORTIUM WITH USSR FORMED

LD170004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 16 (TANJUG) -- A consortium for the joint appearance of Yugoslav firms on the Soviet agri-industrial market was formed in Belgrade today. The agreement on the founding of the consortium was signed by the directors of Yugoslavia's 14 largest food producers, manufacturers of food industry equipment, research institutions and exporters.

The founding of the consortium marks an extension of a 400-million-dollar export deal inaugurated two and a half years ago, under which Belgrade's agri-industrial complex "PKB" and "Energoprojekt" and "Inex" firms have been entrusted with drawing up the plans for and building the "Kuban" agri-industrial complex in the Soviet Union.

The extension of the arrangement, i.e., the construction of another two agri-industrial complexes in the Moscow region, worth an estimated 500 million dollars, opens possibilities for Yugoslavia to contract deals worth around 3 billion dollars in the Soviet Union in the next five years, as "PKB" Director-General Milojko Veljovic has stated.

STOJANOVIC RECEIVES USSR ENVOY MALTSEV 16 DEC

LD162358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary responsible for international relations, has received Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia, who handed him a message from the CPSU leadership for the LCY leadership concerning certain international questions.

Maltsev Meets FEC's Zemljaric

LD170000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric today received Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, and had talks with him on topical questions of bilateral economic relations and cooperation.

LCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE HEARS CRITICISMS

LD101717 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Members and organizations of the LC must take a more rsolute part in the action within the Socialist Alliance to further socialize defense and protection. This was stressed at today's session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

In addition to a basically favorable view of the Communists' involvement in carrying out the tasks of defense and social self-protection, a number of critical remarks were also heard at the session. For instance, concern was voiced about the fact that this set of problems is very infrequently discussed in basic LC organizations and even more infrequently in the basic organizations of the Socialist Alliance.

Attention was drawn to the tendency of only a small number of professional people to deal with the issues of defense and protection, and to the practice of too easily labelling a confidential issues which every subject in the defense system should be informed.

The commission also discussed the ideopolitical issues of all-people's defense and social self-protection in large systems such as the railway, posts and telecommunications, and the electric power industry.

SLOVENE LC MEETS ON IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

LD160102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to the opinion of Milan Kucan, president of the Presidium of the Slovene LC Central Committee, expressed today at a session of the Presidium, one of the topical questions is to what extent the lack of unity in the LC is influenced by the insufficient ideolpolitical capability and to what extent the LC is really well trained through ideopolitical work for carrying out its basic function -- to change the existing social relations in the spirit of program objectives.

Other questions were raised as well: Is insufficient ideopolitical capability the cause of the disorientation among the LC membership and of their absence from dialogue and confrontations in which theses contrary to the ideopolitical stands of the LC are put forward? Or, are some Communists uncritically and in an opportunistic manner yielding to various political phenomena practiced in the world? Or do they automatically reject everything new -- every conversation on this and on possible changes, not only the ones connected with the way out of the crisis, but also the ones securing future prospects?

Through the rejection of the concept of the state party and its power -- it was said at the session of the Presidium -- ideological capability and arguments through dialogue and conflict with contradictory views gain significance. What does it look like in practice? According to some data, a high number of the LC members in Slovenia are not fully acquainted with the LCY program; as much as one third consider equality the main value of sociliasm and only 5 percent of the Communists responding to in the questionnaire think that it (?is) good that relations in the LC are based on the principle of democratic centralism.

Though the Slovene LC has a wide and comprehensive system of ideopolitical training, it still does not fully satisfy the needs of the LC today at a time when, because of worsened social conditions, even many pragmatic questions raised are explicitly ideopolitical. It is a matter of ideopolitical training of the LC in its entirety, and not only of those who are especially in charge of the "ideological sector." Therefore, ideopolitical training, as it was said at the session of the Presidium, cannot be separated from what is "in the air," which, as a concrete problem is presently of interest to the LC membership. [passage omitted]

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GDR SUBMITS PROPOSAL AT VIENNA CSCE MEETING

DW172051 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Two days prior to the conclusion of the first phase of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, a number of delegations submitted some proposals today. Our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports:

Bulgaria is the author of a proposal to hold a forum on ecological problems within the scope of the CSCE in order to intensify the European countries' cooperation in the protection and improvement of the environment. That is an important subject that has been given more attention in Vienna than in earlier CSCE follow-up meetings. Austria and the Polish People's Republic jointly suggested that a symposium of scientists and representatives of state institutions should be held in Krakow on problems of cultural heritage, its preservation, and the imparting of more knowledge in that field between the 35 countries. Thereby they pick up a theme that already played a role at the Budapest CSCE cultural forum.

However, an important, really political proposal was made by the GDR today. The point is to embody the policy of dialogue for the settlement of political and military problems in the future final document of the Vienna meeting and to make its component part of the CSCE process. It could be argued that the CSCE essentially is based on the dialogue between countries, particularly countries of different social systems, and that therefore it is unnecessary to stress such a policy.

Expounding our proposal, GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich indirectly addressed such possible objections. He stressed that the policy of dialogue will only lead to results if efforts are made not to concentrate on what divides the sides, but to focus on common interests. That does not mean, Steglich said, that existing differences of opinion should be blurred. But in the awareness of their existence, efforts should be made to find solutions acceptable to all sides.

The observer of this phase of the meeting is by no means under the impression that that principle is respected by all delegations. Rather, two or three delegations seem to be unable to see the woods of common interests for the trees of differences.

However, something else is more important. Our proposal is based on the principle that in our time of nuclear and space technology peace and security cannot be created through antagonism, but can only be had through cooperation, by political means, and on a constantly decreasing level of armaments. Such a security partnership or, as Steglich said, community of survival reflects objective necessities which 10 or 12 years ago, when the Helsinki Final Act was drafted, were not as strongly developed as they are today.

Thus the point also is for us to integrate changes in the world that necessitate new forms and procedures in relations between countries, into the CSCE process. Therefore, the Vienna final document should contain obligations stating, for instance, that political dialogue and negotiations should be conducted responsibly, guided by the desire for results and the readiness for compromise. In addition, the continuation and deepening of political dialogue between countries of different social systems are described as the most appropriate means to stimulate detente. Moreover, the special necessity of a regular dialogue on a high or summit level between the USSR and the United States as well as between the members of the alliances existing in Europe is being stressed.

The GDR wants the Vienna meeting to emphasize the value of the policy dialogue, so as to make all participants stand up for security partnership and its practical consequences and in addition to try and find new forms of relations between countries by way of dialogue -- forms creating more confidence, predictability, and constructive cooperation. As the representative of a neutral country said following the plenary session, with that proposal the GDR has given the discussion in Vienna on the political outlines of a final document an important initial impetus.

SFRY ALBANIANS PROTEST TREATMENT TO CSCE

AU151324 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 13 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- In an appeal to the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, Albanian-speaking refugees from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo accused the government in Belgrade of pursuing a "policy of forced assimilation and terrorism" against the Albanian minority. The example of the Albanians in Kosovo shows, the appeal says, that Yugoslavia is violating the rights of the ethnic minorities fixed in the Helsinki Final Act and in its own constitution. The repression of the security forces carries the threat of a civil war. The "People's Movement for the Republic of Kosovo" appeals to the CSCE to influence Belgrade in respect of the granting of rights to minorities. The Yugoslav Government is pursuing "a policy of forced assimilation, of cultural, social, and -- partly -- even physical genocide" toward the Albanian minority, explained representatives of the movement at a press conference in Vienna. In 1986, in a secret session, the Communist Party Central Committee formed a "crisis team," which is now wielding power in Kosovo. This crisis team has worked out a plan according to which Kosovo is to lose its autonomy and the Albanian national flag by 1990, it was said. The Albanians, however, are not a minority in Yugoslavia, but the third strongest ethnic group after Serbs and Croats.

SFRY DELEGATE TO CSCE VIEWS MINORITIES POLICY

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 15 (TANJUG) -- National minorities in Europe account for the fact unalterable by doctored statistics, administrative acts, or discrimination -- Yugoslav chief delegate Ignjac Golob said in a general debate at the CSCE Vienna follow-up today. [as received] Golob cautioned that provisions in the Helsinki document were ignored in some cases and, still worse, some of the national minorities were "anyhow exposed to assimilation." Only limited results have been achieved in the exercise of minority rights, said Golob and suggested that the question should be considered by 35 Helsinki charter signatory countries at a separate meeting to be called after the current Vienna conference. Assertions by some countries about the non-existence of national minorities, Golob said, were rough violations of the Helsinki Charter. These countries, he added, do not apply or fulfil their obligations ensuing from international law, and multilateral or bilateral agreements.

Golob, who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the Vienna CSCE follow-up, denied the "theories" claiming that national minorities exist only where they are recognized by national legislation or by international agreements. The status of national minorities, stressed Golob, derives its origin from international law so that it should be warranted by legal acts consequently. Golob also warned against the attempted launching of the term "internationally non-recognized language" and asked who was entitled to recognizing or not recognizing the right of one's maternal langauge. Whoever would sink as low as denying the others' mother tongues by all means flagrantly violates human rights, said Golob. He called for the national minorities to be recognized not only the rights equal with the majority nation but also the special rights in certain domains of live and activity.

AWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM 11 DECEMBER

AU111508 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A delegation of the AWP has left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation is led by Xhemal Dymylja, AWP Central Committee member and Elbasan District AWP committee first secretary. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee. Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was also present.

AWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE CONGRESS

AU131700 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ARA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the PLA, led by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Anastas Kondo, left for Portugal, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CP (Reconstructed) of Portugal. The delegation will attend the manifestation to be organized in Lisbon on occasion of the conclusion of the 5th Congress of the CP (R) of Portugal and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECUADOR

AU170930 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 16 (ATA) -- A delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] headed by the secretary of the TUA General Council Strati Marko left for Ecuador. The delegation will attend the 18th Congress of the National Teachers' Union of Ecuador.

BALKAN MEDICAL UNION SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS

AU121730 Tirana ATA in English 0936 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- The secretary general of the Balkan Medical Union, Prof. Arthur Karase [spelling as received], paid a visit to our country these days. He met and exchanged opinions with the chairman of the Albanian section of the Balkan Medical Union, Dr. Ylli Popa. He was also received by the Minister of health, Ajli Alushani.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

AU171410 Tirana ATA in English 1021 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 17 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mujahid Hussain who presented the credentials. The ceremony of the presentation of the credentials was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the director of department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Zeqi Agolli, and chairman of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Kosta Cifligu.

PLUMBING, WIRING IN NEW APARTMENTS CRITICIZED

AU142101 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Dec 86 p 3

[Franc Zhupa article: "Notebook of Impressions -- When I Moved Into a New Apartment"]

[Text] For the past 10 years the factory for prefabricated parts for housing construction has been in production. You can find new blocks of apartments built with these sections everywhere. Even more and better ones will be built in the future, for there are many factors favoring this mode of construction. One would have thought that in these past 10 years problems involving the improvement of technology and production quality would have been solved, yet this still has not happened.

To see the truth of this, you only have to visit a new prefabricated apartment block. Let us go to a new block in the 10th District of the capital. There are a lot of good points about the apartment, and there is plenty of space. What leaves something to be desired is the standard of the electrical fittings and the plumbing. These, for the most part, have not been plastered into the walls. One might claim that these apartments are different from those built with bricks. It is not possible to make the necessary channels in concrete, and so the solution is to put these fittings outside. This is true, and yet it is also true that these prefabricated parts have been in production for a decade now. Why, during this period, has no possibility been found for making the slightest technological modification, creating these channels at the production stage, so that later the electricians and plumbers will have somewhere to install their wires and pipes? Such a demand stems from any producer's duty to constantly improve quality. Also, this would avoid the unnecessary and wearisome labor laid upon everybody who moves into a new apartment. New residents often have to take time off work to dig these channels in concrete with hammers and chisels, channels which should have been provided by the factory. Of course everybody has to make some adjustments on moving in, according to their requirements for the internal arrangement of their apartments. But it is not normal for a new resident to take on such additional work to make up for the producer's deficiencies. This means that the term "new apartment" loses its meaning.

Another point: Before it is handed over, every new flat is supplied with electricity. First of all, why is not all the additional work which falls to almost every new resident carried out by the workers and electricians of the construction enterprises? Why do not those whose job it is set to work with hammer and chisel, instead of the person moving in? We think that there is the influence here of an unspoken agreement between the workmen and those who supervise their work. The formula for their agreement is: Let the new resident do what fitting work he wants, and we will only do enough work so as not to step out of line.

But do these comrades, the fitters and those producing the prefabricated parts, understand that their shoddy work merely causes delays, wasted time, and weariness to new residents? What is the attitude of the managers of these enterprises in such cases? Of course, they look the other way. We know this, because the problem is well-known, and there have even been occasional efforts to solve it. But it is still a fact that residents of large prefabricated blocks, before they move into their "new apartment," must equip themselves with a hammer and chisel, not to mention the boots they need to cross the uncleared area round about the apartment, such as we see in "Ali Baushi" Street, in the 10th District. Are they waiting for the rain to clean up the road and open spaces? Or are they waiting for citizens to write again in "Notebook of Impressions"?

ZHIVKOV ANNOUNCES BCP CC PLENUM 'NEXT WEEK'

AU172027 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, read a large speech at the plenum of the okrug committee of the BCP in the city of Ruse. He spoke about a number of problems related to the country's development and paid special attention to the need to adopt a new concept of the regional structures. Quoting examples from the Ruse Okrug, whose development has been assessed as good, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that in the future the districts [okrugs] -- must not develop as a mere mechanical sum of production units and municipalities but as a unified technological, economic and social entity. It is possible to outline the most important directions to be followed in order to integrate the potential and resources of all districts.

Analyzing these problems, the Bulgarian party and state leader dwelled on the need to adopt a strategic policy aimed at achieving a qualitatively new growth rate of the economy and in all spheres of social development. "We have set ourselves the aim to achieve this qualitatively new growth on the basis of modern techno-scientific progress, through the maximum utilization of intensive factors. Qualitative changes are needed in industry, economic and public life, culture, the political system and management. The task now is to further democratize society by applying consistently the principles of self-management at all levels and by the establishment of self-managing organizations."

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that these problems will be discussed at a plenum of the BCP CC next week. The plenum will also discuss the draft plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the Ninth Five-Year Period, a draft regulation of the economic activities, a draft statute of the economic associations and a proposal on their functioning. "The resolutions of the forthcoming plenum of the CC of the BCP will have great importance for the solution of a number of acute problems," stressed Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

Dwelling in detail on the advantages of the totally new formulations about the regional entities in this country, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council emphasised the necessity of maximum concentration of the resources in the decisive directions in order to stop any dissipation of funds. Not the administrative status but the socioeconomic and intellectual structure built on the territory of the okrug are determinative for it in the modern sense of that word, stressed Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

He also spoke about the present-day international situation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov said that the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CMEA member states which was held in Moscow is an exceptionally important event in the life of the socialist community. "In the spirit of sincerity and trust the meeting discussed basic theoretical and practical problems of socialism of crucial importance to our countries, to the fraternal community, to world socialism, to the fate of mankind," he said.

Dwelling on the summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, the Bulgarian leader said that at the meeting in Moscow the Soviet position, brilliantly expressed by Mr. Gorbachev, had been unanimously supported.

The major fact in the world today, continued Mr. Todor Zhivkov, is the gigantic development of militarism which threatens mankind. These are nuclear militarism, the intention for turning of space into a nuclear base for the first strike against the socialist community, the development of conventional weapons, the establishing of regional military centres. An agreement was not reached in Reykjavik, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, but the whole world was again convinced that it is the Soviet Union that stands consistently for removal of the nuclear threat. It became clear that the U.S. Administration puts the weight on the Strategic Defence Initiative, which will lead to militarization of space, to acceleration on a qualitatively new basis of the arms race. We, said Mr. Todor Znivkov, are consistent supporters of disarmament, but while the threat on the side of imperialism exists we are compelled to maintain the military parity.

Dwelling on the decision of the USSR for a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, which has been assessed highly by the peoples of the world, the Bulgarian leader said that it is logical that the Soviet Union cannot extend this moratorium endlessly, as the U.S. Administration refuses to join it and does not stop the nuclear tests.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov said: "We, our party and government, are ready to unconditionally support the position of the Soviet Union if it decides to terminate the moratorium after its expiry at the end of the year, since the other side does not show any signs of good will and new political thinking."

In his speech the Bulgarian head of state gave a high assessment to the results of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India. The Delhi Declaration reflects the level of new political thinking which corresponds to the realities of our nuclear age. "We greet this declaration," said Mr Zhivkov.

He noted that Bulgaria assesses highly the results of the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare, which made a positive contribution to the positive settlement of the topical problems of our troubled times.

In conclusion, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council expressed optimism about the future despite the fact that the international situation continues to be tense. "The forces of peace and reason are increasing constantly and are in a position to halt the nuclear madness. Our historical optimism comes from the considerable achievements of socialism and its promising future. The congresses of the fraternal parties mark a new stage in the development of the socialist community. The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had a historical significance in this respect," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

RUSE OKRUG BCP CHIEF GIVEN NEW POST

AU171915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] A plenum of the okrug BCP committee has been held in Ruse. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took part in the work of the plenum, which was also attended by comrades Petur Mladenov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev. The plenum relieved Petur Petrov from the post of first secretary of Ruse Okrug BCP Committee due to his appointment as first deputy chairman of the Economic Council. Ivan Vinkov, hitherto a secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was elected first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He spoke of the need for new views and approaches in resolving the tasks for achieving qualitatively new growth in the economy, and dwelt on topical problems of the international situation.

FURTHER 'FORCE 5' QUAKE IN STRAZHITSA REGION

AU180812 Sofia BTA in English 0703 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 18 (BTA) -- The Institute of Geophysics with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has announced that there had been an eqrthquake with its epicenter in the town of Strazhitsa (220 km to the north-east of Sofia) at 0 hrs 2 minutes local time today. The quake's intensity at its epicenter was grade 5 on the 12-grade Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik scale. In other parts of the country the quake was of the 3rd grade.

Much stronger eqrthquakes caused severe destruction in the same region on December 7 and 8.

Today's earthquake damagaed several houses, industrial and public buildings in the Popovo municipal system. Those left without shelter have been provided with accommodation. There were no casualties.

OKRUGS CRITICIZED FOR ELECTRICITY USE

AU171219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The consistent information received from the Energetika Trust unequivocally indicates an unpleasant trend in some okrugs that shows an irresponsible attitude on the part of entire okrugs to the use of electrticity. Since the beginning of the week the overuse of energy has sharply increased in Blagoevgrad, Gabrovo, Vratsa, and Stara Zagora Okrugs. The situation in Sofia City and Sofia Okrug is not much better. This is causing certain difficulties in the power supply system, so far mainly during peak periods -- in the morning and evening. The inspections by the power supply control organs conducted in the area of communal services throughout the country also show that the necessary discipline in using electricity is still lacking. Obviously many citizens and economic leaders do not want to understand that winter has begun. No matter how unpleasant this is, we are compelled to name concrete violators.

KHRISTOV, PRC INDUSTRY MINISTER CHAIR TALKS

AU152047 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA) -- Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry of the People's Republic of China, stressed the desire of the two countries to develop their economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. As co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation they expressed their satisfaction with the development of the trade-economic relations.

The spheres of bilateral economic contacts have expanded. The first agreements for industrial cooperation were signed. The long term agreement, signed in 1985, for the 1986-1990 period also plays positive role. The recently signed protocol for barter and payments for 1987 envisages an increase of the barter by 10 per cent in comparison with 1986. Bulgaria will export machines for the food industry, metallurgical and chemical products. The Chinese export list includes consumer's goods, textile machines and other products.

The session of the commission, which started here today, examines the opportunities for widening of the exchange and forms of techno-scientific cooperation. The two sides expressed conviction that it will have favourable influence on the further broadening of the economic relations between Bulgaria and China.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive Minister

AU162017 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry of the People's Republic of China, who is paying a visit here in connection with the second session of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The meeting expressed the mutual wish to promote cooperation between Bulgaria and China, between their peoples. Information was exchanged on the measures which are being undertaken for perfecting economic management and the structure of the national economies of the two countries. The talks gave a positive assessment to the development of economic cooperation and noted the good prospects before trade and joint production and before techno-scientific cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission and by the ambassadors of the two countries Mr. Doncho Donchev and Mr. Teng Shaozhi.

Today Minister Yang Bo was also received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BCP DAILY MARKS SFRY NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU020536 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 86 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Holiday of the Yugoslav Peoples"]

[Text] On 29 November 1943 at Jaice city, Bosnia, the second session of the Antifascist Council of Yugoslavia's National Liberation took place. Convened even before the final victory on a piece of land liberated from the hands of the fascist enemy, this original parliament brought together representatives of the Yugoslav peoples, who were fighting for liberty, to decide the country's future. The day of 29 November -- the Day of the Republic -- remains in the SFRY's young history as the republic's birthday.

On this day, the grateful generations pay respect to he heroism of the numerous victims of the antifascist struggle led by the Party of the Yugoslav Communists. This day is also a day for the assessment of the past road of socialist development.

Today, socialist Yugoslavia is a developed industrial-agrarian country. During the 1947-85 period, the social product increased 7 times, while the volume of industrial production increased 17 times. Now, the Yugoslav Communists will implement the responsible tasks posed by the 13th LCY Congress. The issue of economic stabilization, the further dynamic development of the country, the responsibilities at the present stage of its socialist construction, the commands of scientific-technical progress, and the topical issues of socialist policy focus the attention of the public.

During the years of socialism, the SFRY consolidated itself as a state with an active and peace-loving foreign policy and as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Bulgarian Communists and our entire working people rejoice at the successes of fraternal Yugoslavia. They have always wished it further progress, and the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP has always been directed toward further developing Bulgaria-SFRY relations.

The common goals and tasks of the two socialist countries and the similarity of the historical destiny and the struggles for national liberation are a firm foundation for developing bilateral relations. Life shows how many ties connect the peoples of our countries. Obviously, the difficulties which still exist in our relations are not and cannot be an obstacle for the increasing development of bilateal cooperation in all areas. The positive results achieved in the high-level political contacts and in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation were reported from the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress.

Relations between the BCP and the LCY are an important factor in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. In implementing the plan on interparty cooperation, the two parties exchanged authoritative delegations to their congresses, which took place during the year.

The long-term agreement on trade exchange and services for the 1986-1990 period that was signed reflects the mutual interests and reveals real possibilities for our economic cooperation. It has been envisaged that during that period, trade exchange will increase by 50 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year plan period. The new agreements reveal the road to more effective use of long-range forms of cooperation -- production sharing and specialization -- and to an improved structure of mutual trade, contacts between leading industrial branches, direct ties between industrial plants, and so forth. The joint development of 130 projects in 13 different areas has been envisaged in the scientific-technical area during the next 5-year plan period.

Our cultural exchange is constantly enriching itself. The academies, universities, and many scientific institutes are maintaining creative and business contacts. A new plan for cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY was signed in 1986.

Friendly relations between separate cities and the traditional cooperation between border settlements are a part of the broad net of bilateral ties.

Much has been achieved, but the untapped possibliites of Bulgarian-SFRY cooperation are still great. The necessity of protecting and strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world obliges us as Communists, citizens, and neighbors to redouble our efforts to enrich and elevate Bulgaria-SFRY relations on a new qualitative level, the level of two friendly and neighboring socialist countries. As stressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the peoples of our countries deserve this.

As socialist Balkan states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY have a definite role in constructing the all-Balkan climate of confidence and good-neighborliness. The implementation of the idea of a peaceful and nuclear-free Balkans will create conditions for peaceful and creative work on the part of the working people. This is the aim of the newest Bulgarian initiative on signing a treaty on the ecological defense of our peninsula.

On the day of the great Yugoslav holiday, the Bulgarian people address fraternal greetings and wishes for socialist progress in neighboring Yugoslavia. With their characteristic optimism, our country's Communists and working people will work with their minds and hearts for the further comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace for the friendship of the two socialist countries' peoples.

PRC OFFICIAL CITED ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

AU171414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Interest in Further Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- "China considers scientific-technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia to be an important factor of the development of mutual Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and it is interested in expanding them further," Wang Wenzhe, PRC vice minister of light industry, said in an interview for CTK. Wang Wenzhe headed the Chinese delegation to the 28th session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which ended in Prague on 15 December.

"Scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC in the years 1986-90 concentrates on 10 areas, the most important of which are engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, power generating industry, and the glass industry. Scientific-technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia contributes to the successful development of the Chinese economy. Czechoslovak Tatra and Liaz trucks and Zetor tractors enjoy a very good reputation in China. The Chinese economy has also applied, with success, Czechoslovak generators for the conversion of coal into gas, Czechoslovak textile machinery, and plasma technologies developed by your experts. They are used to coat metal surfaces with refractory ceramic materials and for other purposes.

"Czechoslovakia is also a major supplier of equipment for Chinese thermal power stations. At present, a new thermal power station is being built with Czechoslovak assistance in the Shanxi province," Wang Wenzhe said.

"It was agreed at the 28th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Chinese commission in Prague that in the coming years cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC in science and technology will also develop in geology, the building industry, geodesy and cartography, and in health care. The two sides are also studying possibilities of cooperation in the production of semiconductors and other materials," Wang Wenzhe stressed.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON 1987 TRADE WITH GDR

AU171349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Exchange of Goods Between the CSSR and the GDR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on mutual deliveries of goods between the CSSR and the GDR in 1987 was concluded in Prague on Monday 15 December. For the Czechoslovak side, it was signed by Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and for the GDR by Dietrich Lemke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade. The signing was attended by Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR.

According to the protocol, trade exchange will increase by about 5 percent in 1987 compared with the 1986 protocol.

Under the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period, products of the engineering industry, electrical engineering, and electronics constitute the largest part of the goods exchange, in line with the structure of the two countries' national economies. An expression of the deepening socialist economic integration is the great proportion (more than 42 percent) of products in the total foreign trade turnover with the GDR. [sentence as published]

Among the most important types of goods exchanged within the framework of specialization, also in terms of value, are metal-working machines and forming machines, electronics and electrical engineering products, textile machinery, computer systems, agricultural machinery, equipment for the food industry, construction and road-building machinery, pumps, fixtures, and medical equipment.

Major mutual deliveries in 1987 will also include rail vehicles (Czechozlovakia will export streetcars and import railroad cars), some agricultural equipment (Czechozlovakia will export, for example, beet toppers, potato planters, rotary reaping cutters, and hop-picking machines and will import grain combine harvesters, high-pressure presses, potato harvesters, and self-propelled reaping cutters and fertilizer and manure spreaders), various types of trucks, cranes and truck cranes, communication equipment, bearings, and so forth.

Very important for material supplies to the national economies of the two countries are mutual deliveries of raw materials, fuels, and chemical products -- for example, deliveries of coking coal, coke, and rolled material from the CSSR to the GDR and deliveries of brown coal briquettes, potash, mine salt, and chemicals from the GDR to the CSSR. Exports and imports within the framework of the intergovernmental agreement on olefin cooperation will continue in 1987.

The protocol also provides for the exchange of consumer goods, which will improve supplies to the domestic markets of the two countries and enrich their variety.

RUDE PRAVO ON NEED FOR CHANGES IN CEMA

AU151331 Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech 11 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Ladislav Alster: "New Directions in Cooperation Among CEMA Member-Countries" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The working meeting of highest party and state representatives of CEMA member-countries that was held in Moscow a short time ago produced one fundamental agreement -- that it is necessary to further improve and, in some respects, even to rebuild the mechanism of cooperation and integration among CEMA states. [passage omitted] The existing economic mechanism of CEMA, which we perceive as a set of legal regulations and economic measures and customs, was formed at the time of the extensive development of the member-countries' economies. That is why it cannot fully ensure the long-term prospects of the growth of the economy of the community as a whole as well as of the national economies of individual member-states. [passage omitted]

The 42d meeting of CEMA, held shortly before the Moscow meeting, assessed the current situation and the long-term prospects in a similar way. [passage omitted] Both meetings defined with greater accuracy ideas about the new joint strategy and its tasks, which were set out at the economic summit in 1984.

Let us take a look at least at some of the new directions in the cooperation among CEMA member-states, the outlines of which are now becoming apparent. One of the new directions are DIRECT TIES AMONG ORGANIZATIONS AND THE FORMATION OF JOINT VENTURES. The first steps in this direction have already been taken. One of the positive examples are the agreements between the CSSR and the USSR, signed in Bucharest by Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov, on the basic principles and the activity of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations and on direct ties among economic organizations.

Expanded Legal Powers of Organizations [subhead]

Some other agreements in this respect have already been signed, and yet other agreements are ready to be signed. Let us recall that COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES IN THE AREA OF THE USSR'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WERE ADOPTED IN THE USSR IN AUGUST, within the framework of which enterprises and organizations are entitled to establish direct ties with enterprises and organizations of other CEMA member-states and to autonomously deal with questions of production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation, including the conclusion of economic contracts and the determination of the ecnomic terms of this cooperation.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE PRINICPLE OF THE STATE'S MONOPOLY IN FOREIGN TRADE IS BEING ABANDONED, but that this principle is being expanded to include also some other ministries and production organizations. As far as the CSSR is concerned, some norms have already been modified in this respect and other adjustments will follow suit.

In order to further promote interaction, it will be essential to APPLY ON A BROADER SCALE MARKET-PRICE INSTRUMENTS that would organically link the individual economies of CEMA member-states with the international CEMA market and enhance the planned ties of coordination.

The expansion and intensification of specialization and production sharing is not a new direction in the true sense of the word. [passage omitted] However, what is needed is truly efficient specialization and production sharing that is thoroughly thought-out and carefully prepared and that will result in an improvement of qualitative and quantitative specifications. What is not needed is self-serving "specialization for the sake of specialization" that improves nothing and solves nothing.

That is why it is also necessary to make headway in PRICE SETTING, so that prices within the framework of CEMA permit selection from a number of variants of economic possibilities and provide an incentive for producers. In the light of what has been said above, it will also be desirable to LINK PRICES ON THE CEMA MARKET MORE DEEPLY WITH THE PRICES ON WORLD MARKETS.

Suggestions for Currency Measures [subhead]

A prerequisite of successful direct ties and of the implementation of other measures improving the CEMA economic mechanism will be gradual introduction of the LINKAGE OF THE TRANSFERABLE RUBLE (as the collective CEMA currency) TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCIES OF MEMBER-STATES and, in a later stage, possibly also the gradual attainment of the exchangeability of the transferable ruble for convertible currencies.

It is important that in establishing direct ties among organizations and building joint enterprises every participant should be clear about what this entails, what his obligations are, and what sort of a financial effect it will bring for him. In short, what matters is the comparability of values.

It will also be necessary to HARMONIZE THE STIPULATIONS OF ECONOMIC LAW among CEMA member-states, notably those concerning contractual rights. International trade in the nonsocialist part of the world is subject to absolutely binding contracts and strict financial penalties are applied against nonfulfillers.

Within the CEMA framework, too, it is not possible any longer to tolerate breaches against quality and delays or nonobservance of deliveries under contracts. They introduce into mutual relations and into the economic process disproportions and result in production shortfalls and, frequently, also in considerable direct damage. [passage omitted]

If the intensification of socialist economic integration along the lines sketched in this article is gradually brought about, it will quickly produce additional "new directions" because the process of economic development is a continuous one and the economic mechanism on which it is based must be flexible and capable of swift response.

The aim is by no means to weaken the planned management of the national economy and to replace it by a market economy with its uncontrolled behavior. ON THE CONTRARY, THE AIM IS TO STRENGTHEN THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE NECESSARY WAYS, TO BRING ABOUT A TRULY COMMON ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE MEMBER-STATES OF THE COUNCIL, AND TO FURTHER DEEPEN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION.

TU PLENUM INFORMED OF ELECTION RESULTS

AU041746 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 3

["Information of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on the Course of Annual Members' Meetings of Primary Organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) and on Preparations for Trade Union and All-Trade Union Conferences and Congresses," delivered at the 16th URO plenary session on 24-25 November in Prague by URO Secretary Frantisek Brabenec -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE 15TH URO PLENARY SESSION OPENED FOR THE ROH THE DIRECT PREPARATIONS FOR THE 11TH ALL-TRADE UNION CONGRESS. PART AND PARCEL OF THESE PREPARATIONS WERE THE ALMOST 267,000 ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETINGS OF INDIVIDUAL TRADE UNION SECTORS; THE 19,000 ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES OF WORKING ORGANIZATIONS; AND THE 27,000 SESSIONS OF PRIMARY ROH ORGANIZATION. THEY BECAME THE ROH MEMBERS' AND FUNCTIONARIES' BROADEST PLATFORM OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN TAKING STOCK OF THEIR WORK.

The tasks in the period up to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress were specified in the ROH Activity Plan, which the primary organizations translated into their own activity plans. We must state again that the standards of these plans greatly differ, and are often inadequate. Their efficacy is diminished by the series of declaratory tasks contained in them, or by tasks taken over from the ROH Activity Plan without their being applied to and specified for the conditions of the factory organization, as is necessary. Quite a few activity plans do not address the pivotal problems of economic and social development and problems of individual primary organizations, the solution of which is justly demanded by the members. [passage omitted]

The contents of reports and the debate itself have reaffirmed that ROH members identify themselves with the CPCZ's policy, which expresses their all-round interests and needs. They actively support this policy, and are fully involved in enforcing and implementing it.

The annual members meetings in the ROH's factory organizations unambiguously supported the USSR's peace initiative and postively reacted to the course and conclusions of the 11th World Trade Union Congress, as well as to the course of the World Peace Congress. [passage omitted]

The structure of newly elected plant and workshop committee corresponds to the social structure of trade union organizations and to the ROH's class character far more than it did in the preceding period. The absolute majority of proposed candidates was elected unanimously. Only in isolated cases were the proposed candidates not elected in a plant ROH organization. A large number of politically mature and experienced ROH members were elected to functions, where they serve as examples in their working and political-social involvement and where they enjoy a natural expanded: 59.7 percent of shop stewards come from among workers' ranks, as do 60.1 percent of other stewards. A total of 60.3 percent of functionaries in workshop committees [dilenske vybory] are workers; compared with past elections, this is a 3.6-percent increase. Similar trends are also indicated by the results of annual members' meetings and conferences of ROH factory organizations. The percentage of women and young people under 30 years old essentially corresponds to the structure of the membership base in individual primary organizations. One fourth of the functionaries (that is, 25.7 percent) were replaced in the elections.

A total of 621,389 functionaries were elected at the annual members' meetings in individual trade union sectors; 266,068 of them are shop stewards, and 352,230 other stewards for individual spheres of trade union work. The number of trade union sectors headed by a sector committee continued to drop (from 1,300 to 601); currently 3,091 functionaries are working there. The number of trade union sectors increased by 4,334, compared with 1984, and the number of shop and other stewards increased by 39,195. [passage omitted]

At certain annual members' meetings in primary ROH organizations, the representatives of higher trade union bodies, of the economic management, or of party or social organizations were the only ones to participate in the discussion. It even happened that candidates were nominated who lacked the necessary qualities and authority; and the members' justified comments were not respected at all. [passage omitted]

CONFERENCES AND CONGRESSES MUST REFLECT, IN THEIR CONTENTS, THE PROBLEMS WHICH RESOUNDED AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETINGS; THEY MUST UNCOVER THE WEAK PLACES IN TRADE UNION WORK, AND PROVIDE ANSWERS TO ISSUES WHICH ARE CAUSING THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS. THE CONCLUSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THEM MUST SHOW THE WAYS AND ROADS LEADING TOWARD SOLUTIONS, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EQUALITY OF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, AND ASSISTANCE OF THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS. [passage omitted]

STOPH RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV DELGATION

LD171810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Wednesday Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental commission, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other members of the USSR Governmental delegation who are in the GDR for the 39th session of the joint government commission. In the friendly talk, tasks for realizing the agreements reached this year by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

Willi Stoph underscored support for the far-reaching Soviet peace proposals which aim to prevent the militarization of space and to end the arms race on earth. The GDR will continue, by means of its policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism to make an active contribution to the joint peace policy of the socialist community of states. The wide-ranging initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition were an expression of the recognition that strong socialism is the best guarantee for a secure peace.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that great new opportunties were emerging for effectively deepening the mutually-advantageous cooperation in linking the scientific and production capacity of the GDR and the USSR. The long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up to the year 2000 provides a stable and reliable basis for this. In line with their increased role in the economic reproduction process, the GDR combines and USSR production associations play a decisive role in implementing these far-reaching tasks, particularly in developing and applying key technologies.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his conviction that the intergovernmental commission would continue to make its contribution to the intensification of the two countries' economies by means of strengthening and deepening fraternal cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production.

The talk was attended by the member of the Soviet Government delegation Kirill Dyumayev, Vladislav Kolesnikov, Yuriy Bespalov, Sergey Voyenushkin, Genrikh Stroganov, Yuriy Kozhin, Anatoliy (Shabalin), and Yuriy Medvedev. Taking part on the GDR side were the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Schuerer, Guenther Kleiber, Herbert Weiz; the ministers Feliz Meier, Guenther Wyschofsky, and Karl Gruenheid; and Karl-Heinz Richter, departmental head in the State Planning Commission. The meeting was attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR.

USSR SIGNS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLGGICAL TIES PROTOCOL

LD171503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The 39th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR ended in Berlin on Wednesday with the signing of important documents. The documents are directed toward the realization of the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the related long-term program for development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production in the period up to the year 2000.

The protocol on the results of the deliberations of the intergovernmental commission was signed by the chairmen of the two sections, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Then, ministers of the two countries appended their signatures to new agreements and extension protocols for the wide-scale development and application of key technologies and for the intensification of production. The aim is effective division of labor, and cooperation in research and production for an accelerated increase in productivity and a reduction of expenditure.

Present at the signing of the documents were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CEMA representative; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Herbert Weiz; Guenter Ehrensperger, department director of the SED Central Committee; and other persons. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

In a news conference with GDR and USSR jounalists, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov stressed the constructive and successful course of the deliberations of the intergovernmental commission. This is true both of the agreements concluded, and of the development of direct relations and the work of joint specialist teams. The guidelines laid down are of great importance for the development of the performance of the economies of the GDR and the USSR, to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the struggle for peace.

Joint Cooperation Statement

LD172047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 17 Dec 86

["Press Statement on the 39th Session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission -- ADN headline]

Part I

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- In the period from 15 to 17 December 1986, the 39th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR took place in Berlin. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session focused on principles for the consistent realization of the agreements concluded at the meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, and in Moscow, concerning the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The commission discussed and decided upon concrete measures for the realization of the long-term program for development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology and production for the period up to the year 2000.

With the decisions made on this subject, an important contribution is made toward the realization of the CEMA complex program for scientific-technological progress. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Aleksey Antonov, leader of the Soviet Government delegation, for a discussion. During the comprehensive exchange of opinions, tribute was paid to the high level of cooperation achieved as a stable basis for the constant increase of the efficiency of social production, of the implementation of scientific-technological progress, and of the dynamic development of trade. It was stressed that with the agreements made, a firm foundation exists for the further development of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the USSR.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met the chairmen and members of both sections of the commission for a friendly discussion.

The focus of the 39th session was the discussion of issues of cooperation for the rapid development and introduction of key technologies. Much attention was given in the deliberations to the field of microelectronics as the decisive technology for achieving high efficiency and productivity across the whole range of the national economy. The joint efforts of the research, development, design, and production teams of the two countries are concentrated toward the creation of the most modern equipment and processes for the production of its large-scale and very large-scale integrated circuits, as well as other products of the microelectronics field.

In realization of the long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology and production up to the year 2000, the ministers for electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and for the electronics industry of the USSR, concluded with an agreement to expand cooperation in the field of technical and programming systems for small computers and peripheral equipment. The development of new generations of smaller computer systems is planned, including basic and user software.

Part II

The target set for cooperation in the intensification of the production of white phosphorus and its processed products is the modernization and rationalization of production of basic products for detergent production, with the aim of further improving the supply to the population of high quality detergents.

The ministers for the chemical industry of the two countries signed an agreement between the GDR and the USSR on cooperation in specialization and coordination of the production of catalysts. The aim of this is to meet the increasing requirement of the CEMA member-states by extending and intensifying production and by an efficient division of work in research.

In the field of consumer goods production, tasks were set for the rationalization of the works in Wittenberge and Podolsk, aimed at raising production and efficiency, by means of a protocol on the government agreement on cooperation in the development of the production of domestic sewing machines. It is planned to develop a world class domestic sewing machine with microelectronic stitch control, and to put it into production in the two countries.

With the extension of the agreement on cooperation in the field of intensification of the production building and technical glass, the long-term effective cooperation between combine associations and enterprises of the two countries for intensification of the glass smelting process and the improvement of sheet glass production is being continued. Joint work is also being carried out for the lowering of energy consumption.

In agricultural machinery construction, cooperation in the manufacture of milking equipment and equipment for milk refrigeration machinery is being continued.

The protocol on cooperation in the production of alfalfa seed is directed at the use of climatically favorable locations in the USSR and sets out the supply of specific harvesting machinery from the GDR.

At the meeting, measures for implementing the recently signed government agreement on direct scientific-technical and production relations between combines, enterprises and organizations of the GDR and associations, enterprises and organizations of the USSR, and on the formation of joint teams of specialists of the GDR and the USSR were decided. They are based on the relations between the combines, enterprises and institutions of the two countries, which have proved themselves over a long period, especially in the solving of tasks from agreements on research and production cooperation and in taking account of the growing role of the combines and production associations and their positions in the national economy. The cooperation of the combines, enterprises and scientific establishments is organized for the effective solution of important plan tasks on a contractual basis and encompasses concrete tasks, from research and development to putting into production and quality control.

Part III

During the meeting, the members of the commission of the two countries held consultations in combines, enterprises and institutes on new key tasks of cooperation and on the state of implementation of existing agreements.

The chairmen of both parts of the commission visited the Kombinat Elecktromaschinenbau in Dresden and discussed the results of the joint reconstruction of the Sachsenwerk. In the Elektromotorenwerk Dresden-Ost, measures for deepening cooperation in the field of the automated manufacture of servomotors for robots and machine tools were the topic. Tasks for the further development, design, production, cooperation and sale of high-performance printing presses were discussed in the VEB Polygraph Druckmaschinenwerk Planeta in Radebeul.

The ministers, state secretaries, and deputy ministers of the two countries held consultations in GDR combines, enterprises, and institutes in which they checked on existing agreements.

Taking part in the consultations of the 39th session of the intergovernmental commission were:

For the GDR: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology and deputy chairman of the commission; Guenter Ehrensperger, department director in the SED Central Committee; Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery; Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister for chemical industry; Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Karl Gruenheid, minister of glass and ceramics industry; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics; Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash; Wilhelm Cesarz, state secretary in the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology; Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister for foreign trade; Karl-Heinz Richter, department director in the State Planning Commission, the responsible secretary of the GDR side of the commission; and Karl Mittenzwei, head of the permanent representation of the GDR side of the commission in Moscow. Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Gerd Koenig also took part.

For the USSR: Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the Commission; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry; Yuriy Bespalov, minister of the chemical industry; Sergey Voyenushkin, minister of the building material industry; Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aleksandr Butusov, deputy minister of the motor vehicle industry; Yevgeniy Smirnov, deputy minister of instrument-making, means of automation and control systems; Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Dorokhin, deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production; Ivan Solovyev, deputy minister of food and light industry machinery and domestic appliances; Anatoliy (Shabalin), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandr Akinfov, head of the secretariat of chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oleg Kanishchev, deputy department director of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yuriy Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet side of the commission; Aleksey Chubarenko, permanent representative of the Soviet side of the commission in Berlin.

USSR SIGNS CRUDE OIL IMPORT CONTRACT FOR 1987

AU151229 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On 9 December Werner Frohn, director general of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB, and Vladimir Arutunian, acting director general of the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzneftexport, agreed in Moscow on the import of 17.1 million metric tons of crude oil in 1987. The contract was concluded on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period and the protocol on mutual deliveries of goods and services in 1987 that have been in existence between the GDR and the USSR.

BEIL CONVEYS HONECKER MESSAGE TO ITALY'S CRAXI

LD180053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2131 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The Italian news agency ANSA this evening published a communique by the Chigi Palace on Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's reception of GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil which says that Beil brought a personal message for the prime minister from the State Council chairman and general secretary of the SED, Erich Honecker, who stresses the GDR's desire to develop and deepen the dialogue which gratifyingly is well under way with Italy in recent years.

Honecker recalled, in particular, his visit in spring 1985 and Prime Minister Craxi's visit in the summer of the previous year, through which a new chapter was opened in the cooperation between the two countries.

The message also stressed the importance which the European countries with different sociopolitical orientations will continue to have as they work actively to affirm political dialogue as an instrument for greater trust and stability. President Honecker noted that every effort must be made to promote East-West relations and to turn the possible treaties for arms reductions that became apparent at the Reykjavik meeting into concrete agreements.

Expressing thanks for the message, the prime minister, for his part, stressed that the cooperation that had been set in motion between Italy and the GDR through the personal contacts between those governing in Rome and Berlin has contributed not only to a useful development of bilateral relations, but also to an improvement in international understanding and to a strengthening of stability.

KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES CONTINUE TU ELECTIONS

AU160809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN/ND) -- Over the weekend, the 1986-87 trade union elections were continued with another 1,033 kreis delegate conferences of industrial and other trade unions. The delegates exchanged experiences on the management of the socialist competition for the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 plan in their branches and sectors. They discussed future trade union tasks to ensure the planned performance increase and to shape the working and living conditions of the working people. Several of these conferences, where the new kreis committees were elected, were attended by secretaries of the FDGB National Executive Committee and chairmen of central committees of industrial trade unions and other trade unions. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

BCP SOFIA DELEGATION -- On Thursday 11 December the delegation of the Sofia BCP Central Committee under the leadership of Stanka Shopova, City Committee secretary, which is visiting the GDR capital at the invitation of the Berlin SED bezirk leadership, was received by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin SED bezirk leadership. Guenter Schabowski underscored the growing role of the Berlin people's creative initiatives. These are aimed at consistently implementing the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, at implementing the economic strategy, and at further successfully mastering the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution for the benefit of the people. The SED focuses its social strategy, which is based on the unity of policy, economy, and ideology, on taking man with his needs and interests as a yardstick for all things, he said. This is simultaneously the decisive contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states as the main force in the worldwide struggle for disarmament and averting the danger of a nuclear war, which threatens the existence of mankind. Stanka Shopova valued the exchange of experiences in Berlin as an expression of the close fraternal cooperation between the BCP and SED in the spirit of the meeting of leading figures of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member-states in Moscow. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 86 p 8 AU]

KADAR TELEVISION, RADIO INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

AU161831 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Dec 86 pp 3-4

[Interview given by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar to correspondent Andras Sugar: "With Our Historical Experiences and Achievements We Are Confidently Trying To Solve Current Tasks -- Janos Kadar's Interview on Television and Radio" -- taped 10 December and aired 12 December; first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has given an interview to Hungarian television. The reporter was Andras Sugar.

We publish here the text of the interview aired on 12 December.

A Global Balance of Power Must Be Maintained [subhead]

[Sugar] People are very interested in international politics; they know that their fate depends on it, too. They have a keen interest in the Reykjavik summit, the Moscow meeting of the party heads of the CEMA member-states, and your talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. These events have aroused hopes. Please tell us how you evaluate the international situation and prospects for the future.

[Kadar] As you said, the world turned its attention to Reykjavik because the people in all countries understood that there were very important and vital questions at issue there. When I say that this was an important event, I mean first of all that the issues discussed at the Reykjavik summit were the most important issues concerning the preservation of peace and, of course, relations between the two superpowers. It became obvious that the positions came close to each other to a certain extent and it seems that the possibility of an agreement was within reach. This was the most important feature of that meeting.

But if we speak about the international situation, we must also say that, regrettably, for a good number of years, the arms race has continued according to the intentions of the United States and the other leading NATO countries, and this arms race is still going on; this arms race is conducted in a scarcely concealed manner with the intention that -- as their pacesetters say -- they negotiate from a position of strength and some even say that there is a need for a position of superiority.

Soon a year will have passed since Comrade Gorbachev, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union, made entirely new and radical porposals. He stressed that the current situation and the interests of mankind demand first of all that we should be freed once and for all of the nuclear weapons that are threatening civilization and the existence of mankind. He also outlined the schedule of such actions, the essence of which is that mankind should be freed of this threat by the turn of the century.

The attitude of the great Western powers does not point in this direction. I have recently read the communique on one of the latest NATO meetings in which they reiterated that they needed the nuclear deterrent. Please compare these two positions and then see that it is very easy to formulate an opinion on the state of the affairs.

You have also asked me about the meeting of the CEMA countries' party leaders in Moscow and on the bilateral Hungarian-Soviet talks. These meetings always deal with the most vital current issues. It was characteristic of both meetings that we did not discuss documents previously submitted, but talked about the assessment of the situation.

There was a complete unity of opinion concerning the issues of preservation of peace and the struggle for detente at the meeting in Moscow. We unanimously declared that the position adopted by Gorbachev in Reykjavik, and which has been on the agenda ever since, was correct and we voiced our complete support.

Such exchanges of views are necessary from time to time to compare and coordinate our experiences. Because, after all, we have a common foreign policy as far as its main directions are concerned. Also at the bilateral talks held with Comrade Gorbachev, we positively appraised the party leaders' meeting and we discussed the possibilities of developing Hungarian-Soviet relations with a complete comradely understanding and identity of views.

To return to international issues: As far as the arms race is concerned, I start from the premise that, in the course of the preparation for the SALT-I and SALT-II agreements -- a preparation that took more than 6 years -- the leading U.S. and Soviet military experts concluded that there was a global balance of power in force and this should be maintained. We do not wish a superiority of power on our side, nor can we allow it on the other side. However, we wish to reduce this balance of power gradually and mutually to an increasingly low level of armament.

I would also like to mention the Gorbachev-Reagan summit meeting in Geneva, at which the two responsible heads of state jointly declared that there can be no winner in a nuclear war and that, therefore, this should not be allowed to happen and everything should be done to avoid such a war. They also stressed that the Soviet Union and the United States should endeavor to maintain normal relations and their armed forces should not be allowed to confront each other in any part of the world because such a thing would lead to unpredictable consequences. They also jointly declared that they were not endeavoring to reach a superiority of power.

Therefore, I regard it as an important characteristic of the International situation that -- although the military competition is still in force -- a "speaking-terms" relations has emerged, a general exchange of views took place in Geneva, and concrete talks were held in Reyjkavik.

We often say that we agree with the Soviet proposals. We say this neither from a sense of propriety nor under the influence of some sort of pressure, but out of total inner conviction. A large number of people are aware of the Soviet initiatives aimed primarily at completely eliminating nuclear weapons and which contain rational proposals on all the main issues.

A new and very strong element of the Soviet position is that the Soviet leadership, and Comrade Gorbachev personally, not only speak about the need for the new type of thinking, but also act accordingly. The Soviet Union also took an entirely new stand in Reykjavik, and this slightly bewildered NATO. The Soviet Union accepted numerous U.S. and NATO proposals as a starting point and, beyond this, made radical disarmament proposals. One can represent these proposals with full confidence. This is not only the communist parties' and socialist countries' issue, but it is an honorable representation of the interests of every nation, every people, and all mankind.

I mentioned at the Moscow meeting that a very important new element in the Soviet position at Reykjavik and in the present Soviet stance is the stressing of mutual security. Therefore, the question here is not of an endeavor for unilateral security, but one for mutual security, security that guarantees security for all the sides concerned. I, myself, highly appreciated the fact that -- following the Reykjavik summit and in the midst of various debates -- Mikhail Gorbachev declared that their proposals were on the table and that they were ready to discuss seriously any issue any time.

As a result of my job, I deal very much with international matters. This, of course, is natural and necessary and I am not complaining. Recently, too, I have had meetings in which I learned the opinions of important Western politicians. They mentioned that the U.S. Administration had certain difficulties at present and asked whether the Soviet Union did not want to use this fact to its own advantage in some manner, even in the form of refraining from holding negotiations. I answered that, according to my deep conviction, the Soviet leadership approached the issues with full responsibility and did not want to gain advantage for itself.

Peace Is the Most Important Demand of Our People [subhead]

[Sugar] Our viewers often ask what Hungary can expect from international relations.

[Kadar] The primary demand of our people, with regard to the international situation, is that there should be peace and that they might live and work in peace on the implementation of the plans of socialist construction. Although this does not happen automatically, the will of peace-loving peoples and common sense will eventually prevail, because there is no other way for mankind but to solve international issues by means of negotiations. For a considerable time to come, we still have to live in a world with countries of different social orders and we must find a way to harmonize interests and solutions in line with the interests of both sides. And all this is possible.

The Hungarian people can live in peace, we will always take care of the security of our people together with our allies. It is customary to ask us what we Hungarians can do in the current international situations. It is, of course, clear to everyone that such a small country with a relatively small population cannot bring about a fundamental change of events by itself in any kind of international issue. But it can, and does do something for the benefit of a good cause.

In our country, the party, the trade unions, and other public organizations and movements and the churches are taking a wide and active part in the international life and take a stand in favor of the cause of peace. The same is done by the official state policy. Anyone who has followed our country's foreign political activity could see that, in certain critical periods when the atmosphere became rather chilly, we did a great deal to preserve contacts. We acted from the conviction that a quarrel can develop extremely quickly, while reconciliation is a longer and more difficult process.

There is need for cooperation among countries of different social orders, cooperation that is suitable for the interests of all the negotiations, maintaining the contacts, and by strengthening peaceful relations. We have done a great deal for these goals. I am convinced tha mankind, and our people too, will reach the era in which they will be able to deal only with matters of prosperity without dangers threatening their existence.

What Happened 30 Years Ago Is History [subhead]

[Sugar] The international situation 30 years ago was perhaps even more worrisome than it is now. And here, in our country, we had to solve a serious social crisis. How do you evaluate that situation today, Comrade Kadar?

[Kadar] I belong to the generation that took part in the events of 30 years ago. At that time, too, I had to express my view about the situation. My position today is the same as the one I publicly declared at that time. I must add, however, that all that happened passed. The world situation and that of our country have changed.

Nowadays -- and not entirely as we intended -- much is said about 1956. The propaganda sources that are not particularly fond of the socialist social order and of the Communists initiated some sort of campaign aimed at reassessing the events of 1956. They would like to distort the essence of those events and that is the reason why this 30th anniversary has been given such a thorough press coverage in the West. And since this attempt to induce a certain mood was also perceptible here in our country, we recalled what really happened in 1956. The people were able to read again about this period as much as they wanted. We have taken this upon ourselves because we regarded it as a political conflict, and it did have its effect, too.

Historians dealing with the historical sciences obviously deal with historical events as these events should be dealt with, revealing the facts as they really happened. But if historical evaluations are formed by political intentions, then when speaking about the past one thinks of today and tomorrow. That is how the events of 30 years ago in Hungary are now being discussed in certain Western circles.

Naturally, from a perspective of 30 years, it is not easy to recall the detailed and precise components of those events. For several reasons, there was a deep social crisis in Hungary. A resolution of the MSZMP emerged in December 1956 -- that was still in the most fervent days -- that revealed the nature of the events and also named the causes leading to these events. Anyone can take this resolution in his hands again, reread it, and conclude that the evaluation of the then Provisional Central Committee of the MSZMP is valid today, too.

Among the causes, the resolution mentioned the distortions that led to extremely serious consequences and which occurred in the course of socialist construction through the fault of the Rakosi leadership, and the ideological disturbances caused by the revisionist trend. Incidentally, this revisionism for the rehabilitation of which I see some kind of attempt nowadays, reached the point of class betrayal and treason. Among the causes that led to the events, the Provisional Central Committee also listed the undermining activity carried out by the domestic enemy -- as socialism was still a relatively young social order and there were quite a few people here who opposed the socialist social order -- and the intervention of the enemy imperialist circles.

Not long ago, I met with a Western journalist who asked me what happened in Hungary in 1956. I answered him that an armed counterrevolutionary uprising broke out, and, indeed, what else can we call a situation where organized groups took over and ransacked the arsenals, stormed the jails and freed every common criminal and put a gun in their hands and called them freedom fighters, and committed mass murder on the streets killing every person they suspected as being supporters of the regime?

There were, at the same time, people who were wronged, people who got involved and were swept up in the course of events, and there were also dissatisfied people who gave expression to their dissatisfaction. These people cannot be grouped with the counterrevolutionaries.

Our political stance follows from this and can be understood this way. We, who at the time struggled and worked in the most determined way for the defeat of the armed counterrevolutionary uprising, said that if anyone got mixed up in the tide of events in some kind of movement but did not commit murder and is not burdened by any crime, we do not care what he said and when -- let a veil be drawn over it. What we are interested in is how he related to the restoration of the country's legal order.

Many people forget that there was not a mere 10-12 days' crisis in Hungary in October 1956, but that we had lived through an open political crisis from the summer of 1953 onward. Trends kept changing every 6 months, either a sectarian or a revisionist trend pressed forward. The mistakes were well-known, but the people did not see any serious intentions to correct these mistakes. People were embittered and confused -- this also belongs to the history of October 1956.

Therefore, our primary task was to eliminate this ideological chaos so that everyone might find his real place and avoid being swept away to a place where he did not even want to be.

We Achieved Our Results Through an Open Policy [subhead]

[Sugar] As the one whose name is the hallmark of this era of the past 30 years, how do you evaluate the road that led us out of the crisis of 1956 and to the present?

[Kadar] I do not insist on the rank of "hallmark." Besides, one could and should speak about many things here.

One of the characteristics of the given situation was the total anarchy and the disintegration of the organized forces of society. This had to be stopped first and legal order had to be restored in the country. This also meant that anyone who respected the laws should enjoy the full protection of the state and should live in tranquility, and that no harm should come to him. However, anyone who violated the laws should expect to be called to account and punished. Therefore, in place of anarchy we wanted law and order, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Hungarian People's Republic. Recalling the situation of the period of 30 years ago, I consider this to have been our primary task. Then, as I have already mentioned, it was also important to bring about an ideological clarification to enable people to realize what was really going on and take a stand.

I regard as a further great achievement the fact that we succeeded in emerging from a situation in which the party was already not operational, the state was disorganized, and its executive bodies were paralyzed, and we succeeded in reorganizing the positive forces. It was extremely important for us to face the real situation and realize that we needed the understanding and support of the people, but these could not be achieved by any kind of command or by citing authority. We had to discuss the situation with the people. We had to listen to them and gain their support through argument and persuasion.

Following the restoration of the legal order in the Hungarian People's Republic, we succeeded in creating a broad national unity as regards the fundamental issues. We created this unity with argument, persuasion, and work that required time and great effort. But we succeeded and I can state with full responsibility that this is our greatest achievement.

In Hungary, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the working classes in general, or differently put, the various generations and people of different ideological outlook -- from Communists to church believers -- were unified in two fundamental principles: our legal, constitutional order should be the people's power, and socialist construction should be carried out in Hungary. Representatives of the most diverse strata of the society expressed this in a voice that could be heard quite far away and in a manner that could be understood by anyone. They declared that they were prepared to support this country-building program with their own efforts.

We could talk about other achievements too. Just imagine the "starting point" from which we consolidated our public life and restored our country's legal order in a very short period of time. National Assembly elections could be held fairly soon after the anarchic conditions of 1956. Our people supported the program proclaimed by the party and the government at the time. Then we were able to begin the socialist reorganization of agriculture -- a task which is never a simple one for a socialist revolution. And we did this together with the peasantry. And later, another great venture was the reorganization of the economic management.

I consider all these as results of ideological and political importance. One must also mention here that, compared to 1960, Hungarian industrial output has increased more than threefold and agricultural production in Hungary has doubled and, proportionately, the standard of living has increased and the living conditions have radically changed.

Changes have taken place in many other areas, too. People can travel freely, and, as a result, many myths have been shattered. We bravely set to opening the gates to make the country and our society available. No one can claim that we are living behind an "Iron Curtain" and that our citizens are held in captivity, because they travel all over the world. And anyone who comes here from the West can see that we do not idealize our conditions: We still have many problems but things are nevertheless better than the picture that Western propaganda had earlier painted about Hungary. And here at home the people also make good use of the possibilities deriving from our openness.

I think the saying is true, that one who travels is happy three times: first, when he plans his trip; second, when he is traveling; and third, when he returns. And now, the myth that it is some sort of a paradise over there in the West has also disappeared from Hungarian public opinion; people notice the unemployment and the other problems in the West. Therefore, they perhaps rejoice most when they return home, because there is social security here and the fundamental conditions of life are guaranteed for all Hungarian citizens.

We have achieved our results by means of an open policy, including honestly revealing our problems; there is confidence in the party and the people expect the party to lead. We have presented our conditions as they really are and we have not tried to make them appear prettier. Words matched deeds in what we have done. Everything that we have achieved so far is due to such factors, and it does no harm to remind people of the conditions and the ways by which we have reached the present state, because now, under the terms of an open political debate, people tend to talk about the negative things rather than to praise the results achieved.

To Change Public Opinion [subhead]

[Sugar] I heard that the Central Committee meeting in November was also held in the spirit of this openness. We read, of course, the communique published on the session, but many people would like to know why the Central Committee regards those tasks mentioned in the resolution as important.

[Kadar] Yes, we must also speak about this. The country is having economic problems, a fact that we have never denied. There are various reasons behind these problems. Perhaps there is no need to say that the decisive cause lies in the international economic circumstances, which are disadvantageous for us because even a housewife can easily work out what it means for the country if we have to pay a quarter more for something we want to buy compared to 1974. This is how the country's international economic conditions have developed and these did not help us.

The other reason for our problems is that here at home we have still been unable to make use of the possibilities availabale to us. We have much more reserves in production equipment, will power, and willingness to act than we have been able to make use of so far. Naturally, international cooperation cannot be ignored either, as Hungary is among those few countries that earn approximately half of its national income from international trade. Therefore, in the future, we will have to make much better use of the possibilities inherent in the economic cooperation with the socialist countries than we have done so far. In addition, we will have to learn to work better in the capitalist markets too. The essential point is that weare living amid complex and difficult international conditions from an economic point of view too, and neither the range nor the q.ality of our products is completely adequate to the demands of our foreign partners. This is one of the issues the Central Committee has had to face.

The other issue of great importance is that of leadership. But we should not think only of the party leadership and the government but also of the mid-level and local leadership. Thus, leadership in this broad sense, as well as the working collectives and individual people, need a different approach to the solution of economic issues than before. Under the conditions of the socialist order, people came to take it for granted that everything that presents a problem -- food, clothing, housing, care for children and old people -- is solved by the state.

[Sugar] The "state sugar daddy" will take care of it....

[Kadar] Yes, they say that "stae sugar daddy" will solve it. But there is also another side to this matter. We have become virtual artists in distribution. All of us, leaders and non-leaders, deal 10 times more with distribution than with the production of goods to be distributed. And if there is a shortage of some goods, it is very difficult to carry out adequate distribution. Changes have to be instituted in this respect in the long-term practice of first distributing the goods and then creating the material cover for them later. The Central Committee has also dealt with these issues.

First We Must Create the Finances [subhead]

A measure has been recently taken which does not arouse much enthusiasm, namely that in the first quarter of the year there should be no basic wage increases. It has to be said outright, even here before the public, that, in accordance to the practice so far, in many places the factory managers distributed the wage fund growth amounts for the entire year at the beginning of the year saying that they will produce it in the course of the year -- no one likes to be a bad man. But this procedure has never been fully successful. Now we need a basic new approach to things. Social classes, communities, families, and individuals can prosper only if we refrain from distributing in the future anything for which there is no material cover in reality, but only in promises and words. Any progress -- be it wage increase, improvement of the standard of living, or any other social achievement -- will rest on solid foundations only if we first produce the material cover for it. If we cannot achieve this, then the whole thing remains suspended in the air. We cannot continue this way and we must change this state of affairs.

The Central Committee has published the resolution. In this resolution, it outlined the trends of our progress and the method of our work. Behind this resolution lie various programs, some of which have already been worked out while others are being worked out now. We are dealing with technological development, international economic cooperation, the prospects of development, and many other issues. The programs are slowly making their effects felt. Looking back on the events of 30 years ago, in May 1957, when I reported to the National Assembly on the activity of the government, I stressed that we did not want to rule but honestly serve the people.

We did not step on the stage of action in order to utter niceties but in order to tell the truth. And I still declare this today. Our consolidation, regaining our position, and the development achieved in 30 years have to a certain extent surprised everyone at home, but the West even more. Why did we succeed in this? They also say tat we are applying capitalist methods. Of course, I understand that influential capitalist statesmen cannot say look at how viable this socialist system is -- it might upset someone if they did. So they stuck the label of capitalist methods to all our achievements, although we have nothing in common with those methods. Because if we say that one has to be profitable in production, this is a stricter requirement for a production unit in a socialist society than for one under capitalist conditions.

They they also try to make people believe that we are in fact implementing the demands of the "rebels," that is why we are progressing. All these things are false.

Let me remind you of something. There was an illustrious figure in Hungarian history named Miklos Horthy who was dumped on the country by the Entente powers when they defeated the dictatorship of the proletariat by external military force. He was a fascist head of state who was of course swept away from here by the tide of World War II and went to live as an emigre in Portugal. He reached a ripe old age and he even lived through October 1956. According to some people, he died of excitement while almost starting to pack his things as he thought he would be able to return. I have read his memoirs written in Portugal. The title of the first chapter is: Counterrevolution. Horthy was still calling the counterrevolution a counterrevolution. Nowadays this has gone out of fashion. Even the counterrevolution is nowadays called a revolution.

At the time of the crisis, they did not call for the restoration of capitalism, the overthrow of the people's power, and the elimination of the socialist achievement, of land reform. They even referred to the 20th CPSU Congress and spoke about the need to correct mistakes, but they were not led by this desire. Their aim was to push socialism into a final crisis. And we were the ones who corrected the mistakes because these mistakes really had to be corrected, thus breaking away from previous practices.

And I would add another thing to all these: Why did we then have to act firmly and quickly and create the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers-Peasants' Government? Also because we did not want a civil war, possibly of long duration, and also because we knew for certain that the adherents of socialism were a majority in the country. But we had another reason, too, deriving from the international situation. It has become well-known by now that, at the time, leading Western powers were considering intervening in the Hungarian events with force. I heard recently, and not just from anyone, that it was a mistake not to intervene militarily at the time. I, as a communist by conviction and ideology and a believer in socialism, and also as a men led by human feelings, I say that I wish neither for the Soviet people, nor for the U.S. people, nor for the whole of mankind that there should ever be a clash between the armed forces of these two countries. And, as a Hungarian, please allow me this much partiality in that the last thing I wanted then was that they should clash in Budapest, in Hungary.

Returning to the present: Our people want peace. They expect their official representatives to take a stand in favor of peace in the international scene. But they must be aware that the weight of our country's words is precisely proportional to the way in which we solve our tasks at home. If we work well, then the weight of the Hungarian People's Republic will increase, if not, then it will diminish. It has weight today, greater than ever before. Let us work in a way to preserve it. Everything will now be decided at the workplaces. I am sure that if the party, state, and economic leadership create good work conditions for both the higher and lower echelons, the people will understand this basic thought.

The economic reform is working in Hungary and all our plans can be implemented. If we create the financial basis for these plans, then nothing can hinder us in achieving results. If we are unable to provide adequate performance then we will stand on shaky ground. Therefore, in its latest decision the Central Committee indicated the way our party organs should work and also the way our state organs, economic units, collectives, and individuals should work.

Closely connected with this is the fact that, in the Central Committee resolution, we adopted a stand in favor of differentiation. We cannot carry on forever the practice of taking away the surplus, or the bulk of it, from units functioning excellently -- and there is an increasing number of such units in industry and agriculture -- and giving it to units that are hardly working or working poorly. Thus, we are in favor of differentiation. An able-bodied man capable of work should work according to his strength and skill, and should earn accordingly. That is, he should have a share of goods in accordance with his share in producing these goods.

The Majority of the People Want To Live Honestly From Their Work [subhead]

[Sugar] There is a consensus as regards principles. However, many people say that for successful economic activity we need appropriate social conditions. There is a need for agreement with both the goals and the methods. At present there is a lot of debate going on in Hungary, and public life is lively. Consensus is both a key word and an achievement of these 30 years. How do you and the party Central Committee evaluate the domestic political situation today?

[Kadar] The internal domestic political situation in Hungary is stable and firm. It rests on the people's power and the socialist social order. Our goal is the construction of socialism. There can be differing views on everything else and also debates, in their place, of course. I believe that the overwhelming majority of the population, a very big majority, are honest people who want to live on the results of their work. They want to work, and they expect that the conditions for this are provided for them. It is my conviction that the great majority of the workers will support the endeavors of the Central Committee expressed in this resolution. The most important task is to restore elementary order: Goods must be produced first and distributed afterwards.

The party members -- and I hope there are not too many "nominal" party members among them -- are aware of their responsibilities. State officials and leaders of various levels are also aware of their responsibilities. The production collectives have considerable scope for independent action at their disposal. We have created a more developed management system at the enterprises and the workers' representatives are now also able to have a say in the decisions. We must discuss everything in its own place. The enterprise council and the director and his staff should discuss production solutions and the change in product structure, and when they have come to a decision they should act in a uniform way. This must be so in the party, in all the social organizations, and in the state and economic leadership as well.

We are sometimes also accused of being -- so to speak -- obsessed with the economy and of neglecting cultural questions and other areas because we are concerned only with the economy. This is not true. It is a fact, however, that the economy is the basis of society. If economic activity is in order, then everything else that is built on it can also develop, culture, education, science. If, however, the economy does not function, there is no basis for the development of the society. I am confident that everyone will understand this. The majority of the people want to live honestly from their work and, naturally, they want to live increasingly better. But then they also have to work better.

We Will Solve Our Tasks [subhead]

[Sugar] Our problems have increased in the last few years, in part due to external reasons, and in part -- as you have also said -- due to our own mistakes. There are people who, as a result, evaluate our future in a pessimistic way. Others, however, have confidence that we will overcome the difficulties. What is your opinion about this?

[Kadar] Approaching the question in a slightly humorous way, a pessimist is always craftier than an optimist, because a pessimist always predicts a black future and if this does not materialize, none will call him to account for this.

But speaking seriously, I understand that there is a certain degree of concern because a responsible person thinking of the future will naturally feel concern about the way and direction of our development. I am an optimist and this also follows from my ideology. I have already served for a long time in different circumstances; I carried out illegal communist work for quite a few years in a capitalist system, too. Nowadays when I hear that the situation is rather difficult, I would be glad if someone would be kind enough to tell me when the situation was easy, because I do not remember any such time. Maybe because anyone who takes a responsible account of the situation and the tasks does not rest on the rare laurels provided by the issues that have been solved. I have confidence in the future, for the most part precisely because of the historical experiences we have acquired in the course of the development of the last 30 years. The Hungarian people are also confident, and the honest people are confident that we will solve our tasks.

[Sugar] Permit me to thank you for the interview and wish you a very pleasant holiday and a happy new year.

[Kadar] Thank you very much. From all my heart I reciprocate the good wishes to you and your colleagues and also to the staff of the press, radio, and television. Your work is very responsible and very important and it is very much in our interest that you should carry out this work well for the benefit of the good cause. I use this opportunity to wish the television viewers and radio listeners all the best.

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PZPR PLENUM ENDS MEETING, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD172309 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 17 -- The 3rd plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee wound up here today after a two-day discussion on the tasks aimed to speed up qualitative changes in the national economy in the light of the resolution passed by the 10th PUWP Congress earlier this year.

Today's discussion continued to focus on the PUWP CC Political Bureau's report. All the contributions to the discussion were marked by the conviction about the right choice of the concept of economic acceleration of the country's development.

Hence, approval was voiced for the intentions and assumptions of the 2nd stage of the economic reform and for activities which stake on quality, modernity, and saving of raw and intermediate materials.

An equally positive assessment was given to all that contributes to eliminating waste, incompetence, and bureaucracy as well as those economic units which are not effective enough tc spite of proper conditions created for them. A common denominator of this discussion was a statement to the effect that the space for initiative, inventiveness and resourcefulness is open to everyone.

The speakers underscored that every, even most detailed aspect of introducing the 2nd stage of the reform should be accompanied by the use of unconventional forms and methods of organizing production processes.

A corresponding view was voiced by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski whose speech dwelt on the question about the real, deep, or perhaps even systemic causes of the fact that Poles lack impetus and boldness to reform with determination those structures which block the initiative of individuals and collectives.

While speaking about the support extended by the Reborn Trade Union Movement to the programme of accelerated development, Alfred Miodowicz referred to the resolutions passed by the recent congress of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) and said that the working people are against bureaucratic helplessness, disorder and inconsistency.

Some speakers dwelt on the housing construction, sharing the assessments presented on this issue in the PUWP CC Political Bureau's report.

Next, the Central Committee reviewed a draft resolution on the tasks in the field of speeding up qualitative changes in the national economy in the light of the 10th PUWP CC Congress' resolution, presented by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The plenary meeting also adopted an outline plan of the PUWP CC work for the years 1986-1991 and confirmed the nominations of members of PUWP CC task groups.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking on behalf of the Political Bureau, proposed changes at the posts of heads of some Central Committee departments and the post of editor-in-chief of the CHLOPSKA DROGA paper.

The plenum approved of the proposal to recall Stefan Zawodzinski from the post of head of the CC Agricultural Department and approved of the nomination of Kazimierz Grzesiak, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry, to this post.

The plenum accepted the proposal to recall Antoni Gorny from the post of head of the CC Department of Intra-Party Management and approved of the appointment of Alojzy Zielinski, CC member and first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Chelm, to this post.

Participants in the plenum also passed the motion to recall Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek from the post of editor-in-chief of the CHLOPSKA DROGA paper, following his request to retire, and approved of the appointment of Waldemar Swirgon, CC member, to this post. The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

CC PLENUM SPECIFIES TALKS FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

LD181018 Warsaw PAP in English 2327 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- The 10th PUWP Congress said what to do and presented main directions of activity, while the 3rd PUWP CC plenum answered questions on how, who and when to do that, newsmen were told here today. The plenum also specified tasks connected with the 2nd stage of implementing the economic reform, with the review of organizational structures in economy and the state, and with attestation. It also described tasks for the party connected with the acceleration of changes in economy, it was said at a press conference held after the conclusion of the 3rd PUWP CC plenum here today.

Editor-in-chief of party daily TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka and deputy head of the PUWP CC Economic Department Wlodzimierz Hausner told newsmen that the debates defined precisely the essence of the 2nd stage of the economic reform. The reform's main elements comprise: Making real the parameters of economic calculus (prices, currency exchange, depreciation rates, limitation of subsidies, etc.) with a view to objectivizing conditions of financial assessment of enterprises, stimulation of production activity and crews' initiative, economy's approaching the state of equilibrium, increasing the impact of economic mechanisms on speeding up structural changes and curbing monopolization.

The 3rd plenum also ordered the staff appointed by the CC Political Bureau to carry out a broad consultative and information campaign in order to sound the public opinion on the rate and effectiveness of restoring the economic balance and on the social ramifications of the process. The point is in showing the possibility of "something in return for something," it was said at the press conference. The discussion at the plenum expressed unanimity on general issues, such as continuation of the economic reform in the shape drawn up at the 9th PUWP Congress, the strengthening of economic coercion, the necessity to depart from subsidies. The invited guests: Representatives of various social circles, trade unions, self-managements, managerial staffs in enterprises agreed with the opinion. At the same time, the discussion was very creative on the one hand, as it showed the possibility to solve problems, and critical on the other for it did not evade sharp assessment of negative phenomena, it was said at the conference.

During the 2nd stage of the reform those enterprises which work the best will gain profits. The average ones will maintain their position, and those working badly will lose. However, even the latter case does not mean that the burden of effects will be transferred to employees, it was said at the press conference following the conclusion of the 3rd PUWP CC full session here today.

TRADE UNION LEADERS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU111817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynska report on a press conference given by officials of the Polish trade union movement: "Important Decisions Only After Union Consultation -- date and place not given"]

[Text] Before questions were asked, Franciszek Ciemny, press spokesman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), provided information about the distribution of tasks among the seven deputy chairmen. Thus, Stanislaw Bar will be responsible for matters pertaining to organization and intervention; Zbigniew Cierpka will be responsible for education, culture, and trade union schooling; Wldozimierz Lubanski will be responsible for issues concerning health care, work, and the environment and for the affairs of pensioners. The extensive field of the economy, social policy, and housing construction will be the responsibility of Waclaw Martyniuk. Romuald Sosmowski will be responsible for union information and propaganda and sport and tourism, Wojciech Obarski will remain union "minister of finance" and will coordinate the work of voivodship trade union accords. International policy and cooperation is the domain of Jerzy Uzieblo.

The spokesman pointed out that although the Western press contains much speculation on the subject, the trade union movement numbers 7 million members; that figure is in relation to the 10,370,000 people employed in the socialized economy who have a right to form trade unions in accordance with the trade union law.

"We, that is, all of us, immediately went to workplaces to exchange views, to hear what comments work-forces had to make about our deliberations and decisions," explained Alfred Miodowicz in response to a question from TRYBUNA LUDU. He also said: "I was speaking with trade unionists at the Lenin Steelworks just yesterday... We admitted 200 new numbers during the 2 days the congress lasted."

J. Uzieblo added: "For me, the discussion in my union organization on the coast was a standard, as was the fact that an activist of the former trade union solidarity, who was well-known in his day, asked for a copy of our declaration. Our congress won recognition; the tough, critical discussion that took place at it was popular."

Other participants in the conference also shared the impressions they had received from meetings in various milieus. There was not much time for this because questions were being asked so rapidly.

Journalists were interested in the consequences of the amendment to the statute that forbids the holding of leadership Posts in both the OPZZ and the federations. When will union activists take the necessary decisions?

A. Miodowicz replied: "As soon as possible. I have already discussed this subject with the Federation of Steel Industry Unions. Everyone in the leadership of the OPZZ who is affected by this matter ought to act during the first quarter of the new year."

Foreign journalists, and this was not the first time they had done so, addressed many questions to A. Miodowicz, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo member. In reply to these questions he said the following, among other things:

"The basic party organization has the greatest influence on every party member. In my case, the basic party organization is that of the large furnace department at the Lenin Steelworks. If there is a rapid and mutual exchange of opinions between the OPZZ and the Politburo, then this is a positive phenomenon."

Many questions concerned economic issues and the critical debate on this subject that took place at the congress. Statements made by OPZZ representatives indicate that analysis and discussion are currently under way on the suggestions that were made during the congress deliberation and the arguments that were put forward in the premier's speech. Once all the "fors" and "againsts" are compared, union-government talks will certainly be held.

As far as collective labor agreements are concerned -- journalists also had questions to ask about this topic -- trade unionists are ready to negotiate new collective agreements from January 1987, that it, as soon as the new law, which was recently passed, comes into effect.

At the congress foreign delegations displayed much goodwill and understanding toward Polish trade unionists. But what consequences will this have?

J. Uzieblo explained: "Many meeting with representatives of foreign trade union organizations and central bodies were held after the congress. I personally took part in 31 such meetings. We signed two agreements, we postponed the signing of other agreements until the union congresses that are due to take place shortly in socialist countries are held. I have already commented on the "Brussels" decision, which the journalist from Norway asked about. It was a political act that was meant to diminish the importance of our congress. It failed completely."

There is no doubt that the question about the number of party members in the OPZZ's leadership and about how many leaders previously belonged to Solidarity was meant to be one of the "provocative" questions. The first reply -- that the reborn unions do not collect such statistics,and that no one asks where one has come from -- was not considered satisfactory.

The head of the OPZZ replied: "What matters to us is how many union members there are in the country and how quickly our ranks are growing. I am sure that all eight of us are members of the party, but as for who was previously a member of Solidarity, I simply cannot remember."

It emerged from replies given by individual members that only three deputy chairman had not belonged to Solidarity.

It also seemed strange to the union activists that they were asked if the OPZZ would help those freed under the recent amnesty to find work. It seemed strange, because there is a surfeit of work in our country. However, if someone does request assistance, he will receive it.

Questions were persistently raised about what the trade unions would do in the event that wages are frozen and prices continue to rise. The head of the OPZZ replied in an equally resolute manner:

"This would be a decision that would entail a great deal of responsibility for the government. There is no doubt that it would not be taken without holding social consultations and without the unions being asked for their opinions. But the fact of the matter is that it is not possible to deal with the difficult economic situation more rapidly without exposing society to various discomforts."

TRI-CITY INHABITANTS PAY TRIBUTE TO 1970 VICTIMS

LD171614 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- On the 16th anniversary of the events of Dec. 1970 inhabitants of the tricity of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot paid tribute today to the fallen shipyard workers.

Flowers at the monument to victims of December, 1970 in Gdynia were laid by delegations of the "Komuny Paryskiej" shipyard, the Gdynia harbour, the "Nauta" repair shipyard, the Polish ocean lines, the "Dalmor" fishing enterprise, the naval shipyard, and the city council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The delegations also included representatives of social, trade union, and youth organisations, and worker selfmanagement bodies.

FURTHER DETAILS ON JABLONSKI PAP INTERVIEW

AU151704 Wasrsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Interview given by Professor Henryk Jablonski, former State Council chairman, prominent historian, and party and state activist, to Juliusz Solecki, PAP correspondent: "We Will Certainly Differ on Many Issues, But We Must Respect the State and Agree About It, Because It Is the Overriding Issue" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Solecki] As State Council chairman you signed the martial law decree 5 years ago. The decision to stop anarchy and destabilization went hand in hand with the declaration that indefatigable efforts would be made to promote renewal, democratization and agreement. How do you recall the drama of those days when politicians were forces to assume the enormous responsibility for the fate of the country and the people?

[Jablosnki] I am not very keen on thinking of those days. We have gone a long way since then, and much has changed in Poland. Today the unification of our forces for the best solution of the great problems facing us is so important that we should be most careful in discussing the subjects that are apt to stimulate unnecessary emotions and to recall the old divisions, which are a thing of the past for the overwhelming majority of our people.

To me the drama of those days in 1981 is shops with nothing to buy, the winter, the lack of coal and fuel, and the specter of civil war, which is more terrible than the specter of hunger and cold.

We have spoken of this many times and we have been right to do so.

At that time the most reactionary circles of imperialism daydreamed about turning Poland into a Lebanon or Afghanistan. We have also spoken of this on various occasions. All this is true, but to me the greatest drama was the fact that masses of honest people, patriots, and young people, who did what they did in good faith, were "on the other side." Many countries could envy us our young people.

Most of the people who in the eighties found themselves under the influence of the views of the Solidarity extremists, who tended more and more toward civil war, are now far from their 1980 or 1981 attitudes.

Poland's present political, economic, and social situation is different. After all, people now know who has filled the empty shops with goods. It is most necessary to bear this in mind.

We should also always bear in mind the thesis, which we have often repeated in various formulations and which was created by Comrade Jaruzelski and restated by various activists: "What is important is not where you come from, but where you want to go together with us."

If this is our credo, then let us not force other people to flagellate themselves and to avow their guilt. Let us simply keep on treading the road that was mapped out by the ninth and 10th party congresses. This is what matters.

It is true that we should not forget that in December 1981 the ranks of those who knew that Solidarity "leaders" wanted to take them to where they did not want to go continued to increase. While these people were honestly saying that they wanted socialism and rejected distortions, the Solidarity leaders who were debating in Radom wanted to say "no" to socialism and to overthrow it.

This process of people changing their views and attitudes continued to develop and could be seen, but it would have been unable to stem the coming catastrophe. This was our additional tragedy.

You say that the introduction of martial law went hand in hand with declarations on the continuation of renewal, democracy, and agreement. This had to be so. It is a fact that martial law, which was to last for as brief time as possible, was meant to ensure that we could continue renewal in peace, to democratize our system, and to create conditions for national agreement. Our declarations were followed by hard, consistent, and persevering efforts to implement what we had been declaring. It seems to me that this was the crux of what happened in December 1981. [passage omitted]

[Solecki] You have spoken of agreement. Could it be said that the realization of agreement, which is of great importance for accelerating our development and overcoming our diffiuclties, constitutes a genuine threat to those who, in defiance of the country's and people's most vital interests, continue their antisocialist stance?

[Jablonski] It is obvious that the greater our agreement the more rapid will be our march along the road mapped our by the 10th party congress. We will be able to increase our successes along this road, and, what is even more important, to intensify them through the agreement of all the forces of our people. In turn, this will weaken, almost automatically, the influence of the destructive antisocialist forces, because people will be able to find out that it is possible for socialism to score achievements and to solve important economic and social problems, of which there are many.

If we are able to solve these problems, we will attract more and more people to our socialist road, and this will hamstring the antisocialist forces you have spoken of. [passage omitted]

[Solecki] The periods before August 1980, between August 1980 and December 1981, and after December 1981 have certainly affected the thinking of our people. As a historian, do you think that our people's experience will become a lasting achievement of Polish patriotic and political thought?

[Jablonski] Even a look at our journalistic publications will convince us that their standards are much higher. They carry decidedly fewer slogans and indulge much less in highfalutin scintillation. Now they mostly go for what really matters.

I said that we should not harp on people's errors and discomfitures. After all, every individual does some soul searching, and this is much more important.

We can see with our own eyes how the people who did not always do the right thing in 1980-81 now continue to do positive work for the country. This means that they have undergone some sort of evolution. I think such people are more important than those who just seemed to be with us or who always toed the line.

I have great hopes with respect to our young people. The situation is still not what it should be, and young people have still not completed the evolution in question, but the thing is that they have been propelled by something against what was taking place in our country.

It goes without saying that young people have gone through trials and want to improve things. Perhaps the road they chose was a bad road, but their intentions were good, which means that they have feelings.

It bodes well that young people have feelings and are motivated not only by temporary advantage, but primarily by long-term considerations of the affairs of the people, culture, and the country and that these affairs stimulate them. We should not desire external charges and demand that people declare themselves at once in favor of what suits us. This is a dangerous thing because it often results in meaningless declarations.

PAP REPORTS URBAN WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

LD162325 Warsaw PAP in English 2241 GMT 16 Dec 86

[By Jaroslaw Szychlinski and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 16 -- Poland is a country of pluralism, what harms the Polish-Swedish relations, removal of Odra River pollution, Poland surprised by a French minister statement -- these were the chief topics at today's weekly news conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Poland -- a Country of Pluralism [subhead]

In connection with Western media citing certain Polish Catholic press enunciations demanding socio-political pluralism, which is allegedly non-existent in this country, Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

"Poland is a country of pluralism, as different views and beliefs are publicly voiced here. Polish society is organized into numerous organizations and representative bodies which, manifesting a diversity of attitudes, influence Poland's internal relations, incuding the decisions of authorities of all levels.

"Apart from the Polish United Workers Party, Poland has other political parties whose programmic identity has acquired remarkable additional value over the past few years. Wide influence is enjoyed by the Roman-Catholic Church which in the social sphere is active through its own organizations, Catholic intelligentsia clubs, a variety of councils and committees, and finally -- its press."

"The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) is active in Poland, grouping organizations of various nature and activists of different orientations. Those who consider their views as not compatible with the otherwise very broad platform of the PRON, can be active in other forms of developing socio-political thinking. The consensus group is an example. Let me also mention the freshly formed Consultative Council at the Council of State.

"Significant role stays with the trade unions -- A force independent of state authorities, marked my a variety of aspirations, and one which is critical and is a loose federation of different interest groups. The unions organize people of diverse union past. Territorial self-government bodies and factory self-management are active. Their role increases. They too, group people of various orientation.

"This entire diverse and evolving pluralist system of institutions fills more and more with contents the legal system governing public life in Poland, a system that has become more democratic after the reforms of the past few years.

"The opinion that Poland has no pluralism, no democracy or no way for one's views to surface and affect the shape of national agreement and the process of government -- insults millions of activists of different beliefs, views and types of activity."

"Pluralism in Poland has its limits, too. Outside them are those who profess aims that are in conflict with the aspiration of the majority of society keen to perfect socialist relations and none other," Urban said in his statement.

"Outside the scope of liberties are those who fail to approve of the political assumptions of the constitution. Also outside are those who, while living in Poland, are ideologically, politically and materially linked with Western agencies abroad that work in the interests of foreign countries. They treat Poland as an instrument in the international game against socialism and hold their political allies as agents.

"Let me declare in full firmness: We stand for pluralism. According to the resolution of the PUWP Tenth Congress, however, we are for a pluralism that does not strike at the bedrock of national existence and permanence of the state, which is made clear by the constitution.

"Some critics of our relations seek to bring back the situation from before Dec 13, 1981, and give access to forces whose activity is banned by the Polish Constitution, forces which had pushed Poland to the brink of a national catastrophe."

"The law on trade unions does not rule out union pluralism. Some of its provisions, also after some amendments were made, are pluralistic in character. However, for a transitional period, whose length will be defined by the Council of State, formation of more than one union at the same work establishment is banned. The measure was dictated by the lessons of Poland's latest history," he said.

"Our experience, analysis of the contents of all sorts of declarations and appeals, programmes and planned actions -- and above all, the activities, destroying social peace and order, or those who proclaim the slogans of the so-called union pluralism -- prove the correctness of the legal safeguards contained in the constitution and laws.

"The limitations on the scope of pluralism binding in Poland are in compliance with international conventions ratified by Poland, such as the international Civil and Political Rights Covenants, by the way, not ratified by the country that has been our most active critic assuming the role of a champion of human rights.

"For example, Article 19 of the covenants states that the liberties covered by it can be subject to legal limitations, if required by the security of the state and safeguarding public order.

Individual rights can also be limited, but these limits must be specified by law. Poland fully complies with these instructions," Urban told the conference.

"Poland's relations with Sweden have recently been given fresh, positive impulses. The relations are developing and we want to keep them so, so that they could become better and better.

"As is known, a huge truck with contraband has recently been sent from Sweden into Poland, carrying technical instruments for illegal activity in Poland by what has remained in Poland of the so-called underground.

"Interception of the contraband by Polish customs officers produced a lively response among the Swedish press in connection with an investigation going on in Sweden.

"The Swedish press is pondering the different mysterious circumstances surrounding the shipment of the cargo from the Swedish soil, such as the fictitious transport company at a non-existent address, giving an invented telephone number, false registration plates of the truck, a driver with no driving license. All this would mean breach of the Swedish law," Urban said.

"There are also suggestions in the Swedish press that the shipment was under protection of Swedish security police, or that the organizers cited its protection of Swedish security police, or that the organizers cited its protection to get their contraband through Swedish customs controls. "In Poland, the investigation into the affair is still continuing. For now, therefore, let me state as follows:

"We know that the shipment had been arranged by the Brussels bureau of Solidarnosc, and it is confirmed by that very bureau. We know that the latter is closely linked to the Western special services, including those in one of the Western powers. We know that on the Swedish territory they are represented, and such shipments are arranged, by Mr Marian Kaleta, who had been sentenced in Poland for trading in stolen platinum and arms.

"The shipment of such large contraband from Sweden might have been a sophisticated provocation, aiming to hamper the Polish-Swedish relations, by Polish political emigrants operating in Sweden, their superiors living in NATO countries, and by speical services of the overseas power, cooperating with and financing Solidarnosc structures in exile.

"The version of a provocation targeted at the Polish-Swedish relations is enhanced by the fact that the shipment was organized in such a way so as to violate also the Swedish law, and thus provoke Polish anger at the Swedish authorities. What was more, the means and methods used were such as are commonly disapproved of by Swedish society.

Exiled activists of Solidarnosc do not treat Sweden as a country that has become their second homeland, but as a starting base for hostile actions against Poland. Sweden is for them a link in third-states-financed shipment channels to Poland. We regret the instrumental exploitation of the Swedish territory, Swedish democracy and Swedish tolerance for non-Swedish, anti-Polish aims," Urban told the conference.

Answering a question about current pollution of the Odra river dumped by a leak of fuel oil from Czechoslovakia, Urban said a total of 54 tons of oil had been recovered till this morning. Estimates done on the basis of airborne observation of river surface say active resistance operation will end on Dec. 17, leaving behind only passive resistance dams in place.

The spokesman said that from the start of the first spillage Polish organs had taken vigorous actions together with Czechoslovak organs. A meeting of experts has already been held in Ostrava and plenipotentiary of the Polish Government for the ecnomy on border waters will go to Prague December 17. The Polish side estimates its own losses and will apply for damages.

Asked to comment on the participation of French Secretary of State for Human Rights Mr Malhuret in the inauguration of an exhibition in Paris featuring illegal publications in Poland over which Mr Malhuret assumed patronage and delivered a sharply worded speech, Urban said:

"Our embassy learnt about the prospective event from the press. The talks were held with deputy director for eastern Europe at the French Foreign Ministry on the even of opening the event. A representative of the Polish Embassy pointed out that participation of the member of the government in opening the exhibition would be incompatible with a tendency to improve relations and could only harm them. As can be seen, our intervention did not bring the desired result, which caused a sharp protest on the part of our embassy in our second talk at the French Foreign Ministry's division for Eastern Europe.

The news about these facts cannot be received here otherwise than with surprise and amazement. Such an active commitment by the member of the French Government into the event in question is an ostentatious support of such actions that are illegal in Poland. This is a particular interpretation of the universally applied principle of non-interference in the internal affairs, let alone the influence upon the atmosphere of relations and at a moment when declarations about readiness to improve them come to us from paris. It is also strange that the member of the French Government had time to stage demonstrations of this kind in a period so hectic for his government the spokesman added.

When asked whether this event put the shortly expected visit by the French foreign minister to Poland in question, Minister Urban observed that the assumption of a patronage over the exhibition mentioned above was incompatible with the goals of the visist. However, he added that he did not think the visit would not take place because of this.

PIORO ARTICLE VIEWS ALBANIA'S ISOLATION

AU091206 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Dec 86 p 5

[Tadeusz Pioro article: "The Country of the Albanians"]

[Text] Not much is being written in Poland about Albania -- the most isolated country in Europe, one that totals about 3 million people. However, it is worth paying attention to certain features that have occurred in that country in the period since the death of Enver Hoxha, who led the country for over 40 years and who died in April 1985.

In 1962 Albania left CEMA and established closer relations with Mao's China. In 1968 it left the Warsaw Pact. It was the only country that refused to sign the CSCE Final Act and to participate in the process of European detente. Tirana has diplomatic relations with almost 100 countries, but it has suspended these relations with the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG. It has severely reduced its relations with Yugoslavia and, following Mao's death, with China, because Albania condemns the reforms promoted by Beijing.

Enver Hoxha continued to almost completely isolate his country from the West and the East, but at the end of the seventies, when China's economic assistance for Albania was stopped, it had to expand its trade with some European countries, including the Balkan countries and Italy, which has always bought most of the Albanian chromium, copper, and nickel.

Albania's political cooperation with Poland is almost nonexistent. Our interstate relations are strictly formal, although both countries maintain their embassies. But our trade relations are relatively favorable. Our export to Albania includes some machines, coking coal, metallurgical articles, and chemicals. In exchange for this, Albania supplies us with vegetables, fruit, tobacco, cigarettes, and smokers' pipes, which can be bought in Warsaw only.

On the other hand, Albania maintains most extensive economic relations with Yugoslavia, despite the fact that the Tirana-Belgrade political relations became worse following the recent riots in the Kosovo Province, 77 percent of the inhabitants of which are Albanians.

Enver Hoxha's successor, 60-year old Pamiz Alia, who is first secretary of the AWP, and Premier Adil Carcani, who has been in office since 1982, continue Hoxha's line of domestic policy. Carcani succeeded Premier Mehmet Shehu, the political personality closest to Hoxha, who was accused of cooperation with foreign intelligence and of trying to overthrow Hoxha, and who committed suicide in December 1981.

By the way, Albanians have been self-sufficient in food for the past 10 years. They suffer no poverty, know no inflation, and pay no income tax, which was abolished in 1967. However, they live under severe conditions because they possess no private cars, may not travel abroad, have to observe very strict rigors of conduct and ideology, and keep away or are rather kept away from various forms of luxury such as television, silk hose stockings, and beauty aids.

However, recently there have emerged in Albania certain features that indicate that Tirana may abandon its self-imposed isolation. This year Albania was visited by Bavarian Premier Strauss, although Tirana maintains no diplomatic relations with Bonn, and the Albanian Government concluded a number of accords with Greece, including the accord on ending the formal state of war between the two countries. Albania also signed an accord with the IAEA in Vienna, which must have been the easiest accord to sign because Albania does not possess a single reactor. Negotiations are continuing about diplomatic relations with London, and this suggests that such relations will also be establshed with the FRG. The Albanian-Turkish ties have been tightened.

However, Albania's relations with the Warsaw Pact countries have not improved because of the Albanian leadership's anti-Soviet stand, which has not changed to any significant extent after April 1985. The USSR and the other socialist countries continue to make regular proposals to Albania on normalizing relations, but these proposals have been left unanswered so far.

Last September the AWP held its ninth congress [as published, Ninth AWP Congress was held 3-8 November] -- the first since Hoxha's death. It is true that congress dubbed the United States as the "main center of international reaction" and the "most irreconcilable enemy of revolution, socialism, and communism," but it also failed to stress Soviet policy in the context of the international situation and the struggle for peace. The congress decided that the priority commitment of Albanian foreign policy is intensification of relations with the Balkan countries in fields such as trade, science, culture, technology, and people-to-people relations.

That part of Alia's congress report can be regarded as a hint for the socialist countries in which he generally discussed relations with the European countries and spoke of the wish to develop these relations, stressing progress in trade with Romania, Bulgaria, and the GDR. The report also stressed that Albania would join no alliances.

However, as things are, Albania continues to be a country "left to its own devices" and a typical odd man out in Europe and in the international arena.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD172303 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, Dec. 17 -- Today was the first day of an official visit to Belgium by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, paid at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans.

In the morning, Orzechowski was received by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. In the course of the meeting, which passed in a frank and constructive atmosphere, stressed was the importance of the visit which closes the period of normalization of relations and opens a new phase of dialogue on higher political levels.

Both men discussed the role of Poland and Belgium in building the infrastructure of European security and cooperation, and in this connection made an evaluation of bilateral relations, noting that political dialogue should facilitate the use of vast potentials of economic cooperation.

As Belgium is taking over the leadership of top EEC bodies effective Jan. 1, the sides discussed also Poland's relations with the organization.

On behalf of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner, Orzechowski invited Martens to Poland, which was accepted with satisfaction. The timing of the visit is to be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Orzechowski's visit has aroused much interest in Belgium, with main newspapers DE STANOAARD and LA LIBRE BELGIQUE giving details of his visit as well as his profile.

The papers recalled that Belgium had curbed contacts with Poland in the early 1980's, on recommendation from NATO. But the situation has changed since then and the causes of reserve towards the Polish authorities were removed, LA LIBRE Belgique said, expecting return of the traditional harmony between both countries.

The first talks between the Polish and the Belgian foreign ministers were held in the afternoon at the Val Duchesse Palace. Besides, the two signed several agreements; on legal assistance in divorce, alimony and penal issues and legal information. The talks between Ministers Orzechowski and Tindemans will be continued Thursday.

Next, Minister Orzechowski left for the University in Louvain-La-neuve for a short meeting with Deputy President Jean Demal and delivered a lecture, which aroused live interest, as indicated by questions from the audience. After returning here in the evening, Minister Orzechowski came again to Val Duchesse, where Leo Tindemans gave an official reception in his honour. Both ministers delivered speeches.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1987 PUBLISHED

AU160841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 86 p 1

["Law on National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania in 1987"; adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 12 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1 -- The uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987 is adopted.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania are as follows:

No	Index	percentages calculated on the basis of prices on 30 November 1986 Increase compared to 1986
1.	Social product	6.0-6.5
2.	National income	8-9
3.	Industrial production	
	-- goods value	6-7
	-- net production value	9-10
4.	Agricultural production	
	-- goods value	6-7
	-- net production value	8-9
5.	Overall investments in the economy	6-7
6.	Foreign trade volume	7-8
7.	Manpower	0.7
8.	Labor productivity in the national economy (calculated on the basis of goods value)	7.5-8.5
9.	Reductions in expenditures per 1,000 lei of goods in the national industry	29.3
10.	Remuneration fund of working personnel	1.8
11.	Peasantry's income from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming	1.8
12.	Retail sales	1.2
13.	Public services	9-10

The Council of Ministers will take steps so that the ministries and other central and local bodies ensure:

a) Fulfillment of tasks established per branches, ministries, central departments, and enterprises through programs on improving the organization and modernization of productive processes designed to: expand and strengthen socialist ownership; attain supplementary productions by making full use of productive capacities; raise the technical level and quality of products; apply the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the quality and social importance of the work done; develop workers self-management and strengthen self-financing; and substantially increase efficiency in the entire national economy. All units must base their work on programs for improving the organization and modernization of productive processes; the provisions of these programs are compulsory for all working people's collectives;

b) Fulfillment and overfulfillment of production tasks, a smooth flow of the itemised production, and the further improvement of structural ranges, with a view to manufacturing products with high technical, functional, and economic parameters that

make better use of the resources of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and can compete in foreign markets; fulfillment of the itemized production earmarked for export, under quality conditions and within deadlines envisaged in the contracts concluded with foreign partners;/ and a fast development rate of production in peak technical sectors, by giving priority to the necessary means for introducing mechanization, automation, and robots in manufacturing processes;

c) Observation of plan discipline and enhancement of control over the production process -- from the conclusion of contracts, technological preparatory work, securing supplies and the necessary manpower up to the actual manufacture of products and their delivery to domestic and foreign markets -- by strictly observing consumption norms and regulations for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The planning of the itemized production, the distribution, contracting, and delivery of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, and all products as well as their utilization in the entire national economy will be done exclusively on the basis of approved consumption and reutilization norms, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 2 -- In 1987 the process of implementing the new agrarian revolution and carrying out comprehensive and intensive development work will be continued and expanded in agriculture, a basic branch of the national economy.

The Council of Minsters will take steps to:

a) Implement the provisions of the national program for attaining sure and stable agricultural yields, intensively using the productive potential of the land, and increasing the agricultural area, primarily the arable sections by means of hydromelioration work and better territorial planning and organization; Strictly observe crop structures and the areas earmarked for each crop, on the basis of plan provisions; and generally introduce strains and hybrids with high productive potential;

c) Reform agricultural operations on schedule and under optimal conditions, and administer efficiently and rationally chemical and natural fertilizers and pesticides;

d) Increase the number of livestock and the average and total animal productions by improving selecton, biological materials, and increasing birth rates;

e) Increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative agricutlural units, better administer material and monetary assets, reduce expenditures, and cut back on the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Article 3 -- In 1987 the volume of investments will amount to 285 billion lei. Financial, material, and manpower resources will be concentrated on hastening the commissioning of investment projects now underway. Work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic and execution blueprints have been approved.

Investments will mainly be allocated for the modernization, automation, and overhaul of existing facilities, with a view to guaranteeing better production streamlining, integration, and specialization and raising economic efficiency.

Investment funds will be allocated for: expanding the energy and raw materials base; implementing the program on improving the organization and modernization of productive processes and the programs for land improvement, agricultural mechanization, and the development of other agricultural sectors; improving the technical and qualitative

level of products and reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy; making better use of recoverable and reusable resources; taking new products into the production flow; and increasing labor productivity and the competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets.

Article 4 -- Scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technological progress will have to make a substantial contribution to implementing the organization and modernization of production processes, better utilizing raw materials, raising the technical and qualitative level of production, reducing material and energy consumption, and rapidly increasing labor productivity and the overall efficiency of production by:

a) Improving and developing new technologies on processing raw materials; taking into production new materials, machines, and installations with higher performance levels;

b) Creating new strains of more efficient seeds and plants with better resistance to frost and drought and a shorter growing span; developing new animal breeds with higher productive potential and better feeding qualities as well as new feeding technologies for livestock;

c) Improving the typification, standardization, and technical norm setting of material and energy consumption, in order to raise the technical and qualitative level of production, increase the efficient functioning performance and durability of products, and enhance the efficiency of the entire economic activity;

d) Organically blending basic and applied research and strengthening cooperation between research, education, and production, in order to actually put into production the projects elaborated by the activity of scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress and to reduce the length of the research-design-production cycle.

Article 5 -- In order to secure the material base of the plan, the Council of Ministers will take steps to:

a) Intensify the use of domestically produced raw and other materials; notably reduce energy and fuel consumption in all fields; strictly limit the consumption of liquid hydrocarbons and replace them with brown coal and other less valuable energy resources; reduce technological losses, and expand heat recovery and the use of new energy resources; strictly observe consumption norms and regulations and prescribed stocks of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy; and increase the contribution of reusable materials to meeting national economic requirements for raw materials, by intensifying their recovery;

b) Ensure that the release of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy for consumption purposes is done separatedly for the domestic and foreign markets, on the basis of contracts concluded with domestic and foreign consumers. Raw and other materials in excess of requirements for the contracted production represent intangible stocks which are passed into the state reserves.

Nonobservance of contracts and of consumption norms and regulations as well as any change in the destination of the production and other resources will be punished in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 6 -- In the national industry labor productivity will increase by 7.5-8.5 percent and production costs per 1,000 lei of commodity production will be reduced by 29.3 lei. [paragraph continues]

In order to substantially raise economic efficiency in all branches and sectors of activity, the Council of Ministers will take steps to implement the program for markedly increasing labor productivity and improving the organization and setting of norms for work as well as the programs for reducing production costs and material expenditures, for organizing and modernizing production processes, for improving the credit and financing system for economic activities and for perfecting economic-financial norms.

Steps will be taken to ensure that each economic unit firmly applies the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration in order to implement a strict system of savings in all sectors; likewise, all units should ensure, within the limits of their own incomes and expenditures budget, that they can cover all expenses from their own resources and obtain maximum returns from each leu spent.

Article 7 -- In order to fulfill the foreign trade plan, the Council of Ministers will take steps to ensure that the ministries, other central and local bodies, central departments, and enterprises give priority to fulfilling the export plan.

Steps will be taken to:

a) Intensify canvassing of foreign markets and conclude contracts with foreign partners on the entire volume of exports and imports, under conditions of high efficiency; secure the commodity fund earmarked for export by manufacturing products on time and in accordance with structural ranges, technical and qualitative levels stipulated on contracts with foreign partners; and efficiently manage the hard currency funds earmarked for financing imports by each ministry;

b) Diversify marketings forms and expand markets; complete all international economic and technical cooperation ventures;

c) Secure the necessary manpower and equipment for completing construction-assembly work abroad on schedule and under competitive conditions, and promoting the export of blueprints, technical studies, and knowhow.

Article 8 -- The national income will ensure the necessary resources for further developing the forces of production and improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

The Council of Ministers will take steps to:

a) Fully implement provisions of the program on the application of regional self-management and self-sufficiency measures, and the uniform program on increasing yields in the private plots of members of cooperative farms and in private farming, with a view to ensuring better public supplies of agricultural and food products and industrial consumer goods;

b) Fully and regularly deliver to the people the goods envisaged by plan and ensure that the products are of good quality and come in diversified ranges, so as to meet the demands of various categories of consumers;

c) Expand public catering; increase and diversify the production and marketing of cooked and semicooked foods so as to make work easier in private households;

d) Judiciously distribute public supply stocks throughout the country;

e) Further improve and develop services, expand the range and network of public services, improve their quality in accordance with requirements, and efficiently use existing facilities and local manpower.

Article 9 -- Enterprises, central departments, ministries, and other central and local bodies will take steps to firmly apply the principles of the new system of remuneration and of distribution of the working people's incomes, by closely linking each working man's incomes to concrete results attained in his activity. Likewise, steps will be taken to apply the overall contract system and peace-work system, as a basic form of remuneration in all economic units in industry, agriculture, construction-assembly, transportation, trade, tourism, scientific research and technological development, design, and other economic sectors.

Article 10 -- Measures will be taken to further improve medicare and social assistance -- by placing particular emphasis on protecting the people's health and raising the birth rate -- and to develop education, culture, physical education, and sports. Resolute steps will be taken to make maximum use of the material based of these sectors and to manage more efficiently the funds earmarked for social and cultural activities.

Article 11 -- Firm steps will be taken to rationally distribute forces of production throughout the country, in accordance with the program-directive on regional development, and to implement the targets of the national program on planning the territory and urban and rural localities.

Article 12 -- In 1987 150,000 apartments will be commissioned, of which 20,000 will be in villages.

Article 13 -- The Council of Ministers, as the supreme body of state administration, will periodically examine the implementation of the uniform national plan and will exercise strict control over the manner in which established tasks are being fulfilled. Likewise, it will act resolutely to ensure optimal utilization of the economic potential of our country, most profitable management of the national wealth, and greater order and discipline in all fields of activity. In this respect, it will take steps to ensure that ministries, other central bodies, the working people's councils in central departments and enterprises, the county people's councils and the Bucharest Municipality People's Council fully implement the 1987 plan provisions. At the same time, it will take steps at all economic organizational levels to improve the planning and supervise the attainment of the itemized production and exports, to commission new units and attain their planned parameters, to raise labor productivity and reduce manufacturing costs, and to increase efficiency and profitability in all fields.

Article 14 -- The indexes of the uniform plan for socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987 and the measures to implement the programs on the organization and modernization of production processes will be distributed among plan holders under a State Council decree.

Article 15 -- The performance of the 1985 uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania, adopted under the Law no 17/1984, is approved according to the communique of the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council of Romania, The Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, and the Central Directorate of Statistics on the fulfillment on the 1985 uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania, published in the Official Bulletin, Part III no 9 of 7 February 1986.

CEAUSESCU GREETS HASANI ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU041746 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 86 p 5

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to SFRY President Sinan Hasani on SFRY National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Sian Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidium, Belgrade:

On the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and the 43rd anniversary of the session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, I extend to you, the SFRY Presidium, and the Yugoslav peoples cordial congratulations and warm wishes for new successes in the socialist construction in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia, on behalf of the State Council of the SR of Romania, all the Romanian people, and myself personally.

I express the conviction that -- in the spirit of understandings reached during the high level meetings, including during our recent meeting in Bucharest -- the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia will further deepen and consolidate, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, understanding, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

DPRK SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION VISITS

AU161505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/86 -- Invited by the National Committee for Science and Technology, over December 11-16 a delegation of the State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST) of the DPR of Korea, headed by Yi Cha-Pang, chairman of the committee, visited Romania.

The SCST chairman conducted talks with Ion Ursu, deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, making a wide and useful exchange of information on research, technological development and promotion of the technological progress in the two countries.

While in Romania the Korean delegation visited research and technological engineering institutes, higher-learning institutes and economic units and saw some of the achievements in the fields of science, technology, education and production.

Ceausescu Receives Official

AU151933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/12/86 -- December 15, RCP general Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now visiting Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview and showed that he was honoured to hand over to the Romanian leader a message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, and to convey him best wishes of success in his highly responsible activity at the head of the party and state for the building of the new society of Romanian soil.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and the wishes and asked that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to the Korean leader, new successes to the friendly Korean people in the socio-economic development of their homeland.

During the talk, stress was laid on the growing evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and Workers' Party of Korea, between the two countries and peoples, with emphasis on the importance of summits in Bucharest and Pyongyang in their many sided development. The fine cooperation between Romania and DPR of Korea in science and technology and the possibilities to further expand bilateral links were evinced. The further expansion of the traditional Romanian-Korean links was shown to be to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation worldwide.

Approaching world political issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current international conditions, most serious and complex, everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, to assert a new policy of detente, security, peace and understanding among nations. It was stressed that everything should be done to solve politically all interstate litigious problems, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, with emphasis on the important role of developing countries, small and medium-sized states, which constitute the big majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace. It was highlighted that scientific and technological gains should be used for exlusively peaceful purposes, in the interests of development, of each country's multilateral progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Socialist Romania's and the Romanian people's solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people for the fulfillment of their foremost aspirations at peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of Korea.

Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, attended the interview.

Elena Ceausescu Receives Praise

AU131734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1986 -- On December 12 in the afternoon Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest showed he was particularly honoured to convey Elena Ceausescu friendly greetings and best wishes of success in her activity for the development of science and technology, for the general progress of the Romanian people, on behalf of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thanking, Elena Ceausescu requested that a friendly salute and best wishes of success in his activity at the head of the party and state be conveyed to Kim Il-song on her behalf.

The guest also addressed Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., a warm message from the Korean scientists as well as wishes of further successes in her rich and productive activity.

Answering, Elena Ceausescu conveyed the Korean scientists the wish to score ever greater achievements in their work.

Yi Cha-pang pointed to the keen interest aroused among researchers and scientists in the DPR of Korea by the Elena Ceausescu's highly valuable and topical works on the stereospecific polymerization of isoprene and new researches in macromolecular compounds, recently printed in the Korean in Pyongyang. It was assessed that the publication of those works would help a better knowledge of Romanian acnievements in science and technology, and strengthen the links of friendship and collaboration between Romanian and Korean scientists, the cooperation between the two countries.

During the interview questions were approached related to the stage and prospects of deepening Romanian-Korean technical-scientific cooperation, of the programmes of mutual concern in chemistry, metallurgy, mining, electrical engineering, machine building, agriculture and other sectors of scientific research and technological development.

The belief was expressed that the technical-scientific potential of Romania and the DPR of Korea, the relations of close friendship between the two peoples provided possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation between Romanian and Korean scientists, which will contribute to the economic and social progress of the two countries, to the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The interview was attended by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology.

Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Bucharest, also attended.

BRIEFS

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1986 -- Higher productivity is a permanent concern of the working collectivities in the Romanian extractive industry. Over 1965-85 per worker physical productivity increased by 247 per cent in coal extraction and by 105 per cent in oil drilling. The non-ferrous and non-metalliferrous production rose several times more particularly on the basis of productivity growth. Following a vast investment programme fixed assets increased 4.7-fold. Special stress has been laid on increasing physical productivity per each product, on equipment intensive and extensive utilization indices. According to data supplied by the relevant ministry the Romanian extractive industry scored important successes this year with this basic indicator. The mining combines of Deva, Baia Mare, Ploiesti and others have overfufilled the plan. At the Vetel mine physical productivity increased by 123.5 per cent from plan provisions. The Certej mining enterprise, the flotation and mining units in Baia Mare, Baia Sprie, Baia de Aries have scored percentages of 109-118. At the Voievozi coal enterprise the planned productivity was topped by 119 per cent. The units of the Mosoaia oil field rank first in the respective branch in point of this indicator. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 16 Dec 86 AU]

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS VIEW SOCIALISM'S FAILINGS

LD181023 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0012 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Not a single freedom in any socialist country, including Yugoslavia, has been carried out in full due to "the primordial sin of socialism," that is, the misconcepton that a subsistence and not a commodity type of production is appropriate for socialist society. The above point sums up the discussions about the "necessity of economic reforms in socialist countries" conducted by distinguishing Yugoslav political scientists and economists in Belgrade last week.

Socialism's economic lag behind capitalism was in fact ascribed to socialism's wariness of market economy at the Belgrade gathering. In order to advance, socialism must "make peace" with the market in economy and with democracy in politics, participants in the Belgrade gathering set out.

Dr Ivan Stojanovic, for his part, underscored that the elimination of exploitation must also be an essential element of socialism. He observed that history, however, shows that bureaucracy can exploit workers more heavily than capital and is, therefore, the hardest opponent of both the market and democracy, and also of socialism.

Dr Kiro Gligorov expressed the conviction that self-management democracy in Yugoslavia is not possible without the acknowledgement of the criteria of commodity production and a greater autonomy for the economy. "We muste change both the course and the philosophical essence of socialism so that the social ownership of the means of production could prove itself in the conditions of commodity production," Gligorov said.

Gligorov drew attention by observing that "it is not accidental that the Soviet Union is now returning to the N.E.P. (the New Economic Policy proclaimed by Lenin in 1921)." Gligorov specified that "socialism in fact committed a strategic error when it parted with the law of value." This, as participants in the Belgrade gathering pointed out, was an ideological error, committed out of the wrong conviction that after the character of the authority and ownership are changed, the foundations of society automatically change also and the laws of commodity production need no longer be acknowledged.

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBERS DISAGREE ON MEMORANDUM

AU092006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Council of the Federation has had a session discussing the documents of socioeconmic development in the next year. A dozen members of the council made some remarks on the draft resolution, and what was heard most frequently was that one does not see how our society is going to fight inflation. Despite many remarks, on the whole, the document was endorsed. The session of the Council of Federation was opened by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and also attended by Radovan Vlajkovic and Nikola Ljubicic, members of the Presidency. The council paid tribute to eight of its members who have died since its last session on 16 July. Milos Milosavljevic, vice president ofthe Federal Executive Council, spoke about the measures of the economic policy in the next year. Olivija Rusovac reports from the Assembly building:

[passage omitted] Members of the Council of the Federation expressed the unanimous opinion that postponing changes over many years has caused the crisis and made the struggle against inflation uncertain.

Several speakers pointed out that measures now offered by the Federal Executive Council are not new and that they were already tried in our society in the past. Usman Karabegovic said that the question of inflation is the weakest part of the resolution and warned of social tension and discontent of the people whose criticism, as he put it, goes past official policy which is insuffifiently sensitive to that criticism. In general, while talking about the resolution, members of the Council of the Federation also touched upon political circumstances. Anka Berus, for instance, finished her speech by saying that the leadership must change its attitude toward society to ensure changes. Mirko Perovic expressed doubt that the resolution can contribute to solving the crisis without amendments to the constitutions.

The speech of Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo provoked rejoinders. Tempo said that production relation is poorly established and that what is involved is social property. A cadre change with many young people, if it fails to ensure protection of social property, cannot count on my support, Tempo said, and connected this remark with the debate in a part of the Serbian press. Tempo did not agree with the way that the Memorandum of the Serbian Science Academy become public. According to him, that document has values in its first part, while the second part offers some unacceptable arguments, but he agreed that remarks on the memorandum should be voiced publicly.

Petar Stambolic answered Tempo's critical remarks bout Serbian political leadership, saying that, among other things, it is, unfortunately for its opponents, united in its work. Stambolic assessed the memorandum as the essence of nationalism, which calls for the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Answering Stambolic, Svetozar Vukmanovic said that he is only in favor of a public debate, while Sinan Hasani suggested that the Council of the Federation dissociate itself from the part of Tempo's speech pertaining to the memorandum.

BORBA DECRIES INVITING MEDIA TO LC SESSION

AU122114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 86 p 4

[V.V. report: "'Strictly Confidential' for the Public"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Dec -- Although today's session of the LCY Statutory Commission (chaired by Jovo Ugricic) was not held behind closed doors, correspondents cannot present to their readers the basics of the grievances that a number of LC members had sent to the 13th LCY Congress. Namely, the position was adopted that accredited journalists are not to write about this. One should say here that the dilemma of whether one should inform the public used to appear in the past and when such questions were on the agenda of the commission, although this fall, journalists wrote about some of the grievances sent to the 13th congress when reporting on the session of another commission (the Commission for Petitions, Appeals, and Complaints). In such circumstances, however, it really is not clear why the media is invited to sessions at all. It is probably because "strictly confidential" was not said anywhere. [passage omitted]

MILKULIC RECEIVES IMF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LD162353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic today received in Belgrade Post Humus, [name as received] International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Director, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia.

The ensuing talk covered the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF, and was attended also by Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Humus acquainted Mikulic with the results of the talks which an IMF delegation had in Yugoslavia over the past two weeks.

ITALIAN VESSELS CAUGHT ILLEGALLY FISHING

LD172217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Umag, December 17 (TANJUG) -- Seventeen Italian vessels were spotted illegally fishing for shells around three miles inside Yugoslav territorial waters off Savudrija at around 09:30 hours Yugoslav time today by a Yugoslav police patrol boat. The patrol fired a warning rocket, but the warning was heeded only the crew of the "Serenella I" which was the deepest inside Yugoslav territorial waters, while the other vessels fled. The "Serenella I" in fact shielded the other Italian fishing vessels and made possible their retreat from Yugoslav territorial waters.

"Serenella I" captain and owner Esperto Gamba, 44, of Choggia has admitted having known that he was fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters. The "Serenella I", with Captain Gamba, his two sons and two other crew members on board, was taken by the police patrol boat to Umag, where the captain was handed over to a magistrate. Yesterday, too, Italian fishing vessels from Choggia were caught illegally fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters.

Italian Vessel Fined

LD172220 Belgrade TANJUG in English GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Umag, December 18 (TANJUG) -- The crew of the Italian fishing vessel "Solitario" was fined with 330,000 dinars by the magistrate in the Yugoslav town of Umag for fishing illegally in the Yugoslav territorial waters and illegally crossing the Yugoslav border.

The Italian vessel was stopped by the Yugoslavi patrol from Umag yesterday at about 10 a.m. three miles inside the Yugoslav waters, level with Savudrija. At the time as many as 37 italian vessels were illegally fishing in the Yugoslav waters, but they managed to escape the Yugoslav patrol.

Commentary on Prior Incidents

AU112122 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 86 p 2

[VJESNIK editor Radovan Stipetic commentary: "Glance at the Other Shore"]

[Excerpts] The recent death of an Italian fisherman in the Gulf of Trieste, and the events that immediately followed, have shown how fragile the buildings of interstate relations are: even that patiently built for years (postwar relations between Yugoslavia and Italy) and not infrequently considered extremely firm and declared an example for others is suddenly endangered by, objectively speaking, a minor event which happened because of unreasonable behavior of both sides. Fishing illegally in other people's waters, and doing that persistently, is not a gesture for which one can expect endless tolerance, but there were other ways, other than machine-gun fire, to protect the authority of the state border in a less painful way. [passage omitted]

The Trieste incident is a warning that there is nothing in international relations which can be considered so firm and lasting that it does not need to be guarded and strengthened all the time. Particularly if relations -- like the ones between Yugoslavia and Italy -- are still burdened by debts from the past which simply cannot be erased, and if today we still have several accounts which could have been settled only with more resoluteness. [passage omitted]

The circumstances are still favorable for strengthening that good which is common to working masses, the so-called little man on both sides, and one should hardly pay attention to any other interests in this context. They are "still" favorable, since one never knows what a new day may bring. Despite a more serious economic and political crisis that provokes forces which -- consciously or not -- bring foreboding, the attitude still dominant in Yugoslavia is that perspective can be gained only in open comparison and competition with the open world, and one feels that Italy today is a precious link with the significant factors of the general fate. In Italy, on the other hand, there is almost a consensus of political forces on the positive attitude toward such a Yugoslavia, irrespective of whether the consensus is only in world (PCI), both in words and deeds (PSI) [Italian Socialist Party], or without many words, but definitely in deeds, which is important after all (DC) [Christian Democratic Party].

To alleviate the impact of possible negative incidents and to further the development of relations around the Adriatic, one needs not only goodwill, but also political resoluteness, diplomatic capability, and statesman reality. [passage omitted] One must here sometimes renounce illusions and haggling, through which one asks for more to at least get less (and wasted time is, most frequently, the only result of this haggling) and some self-admiring assumptions about one's "role" and "importance" which fail to be verified on an international level. To gain something, one cannot only demand, one should do something too. Several years ago, a celebration was organized to mark the opening of a border crossing between Italy and Yugoslavia. On the Italian side, a highway was built to the crossing and on the Yugoslav side there was a meadow (it is still there). Some demands for benefits to Slovenes in Italy are already becoming customary which are unrealistic (and would be so in any other country as well), so those demands serve only as a linguistic exhibition and as an excuse for inactivity in other spheres. It is interesting how persistently one demands of Italy the restitution of some archival acts that Yugoslavia renounced as far back as the 1956 Paris peace conference. The signing of a new agreement on fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters, which is a declared joint interest of both states, is slowed down through local and false patriotism. What they want to say is that one should defend our sea, which is rich in fish from fishermen from the other side where there is no sign of fish. Well they, why do they not catch all those fish, why there is no fish on our tables? This is not to mention the fact that the catch on the Italian part of the Adriatic coast is seven times as big as on our side, with the Adriatic being marginal for Italian fishermen compared to other seas.

Taboo [subhead]

As one person well-informed about our foreign policy warned in a recent letter to an influential daily, the foreign policy is one of the rare activities in our country in which taboo still exists. We hold open discussions -- sometimes clever, sometimes not -- about everything, even that which is of existential importance for people and the state, but an open discussion is certainly the best way to improvement. The socialization of international activity, however, has stopped at many forums and councils that deal with it institutionally, and is important and necessary, but is not everything. When something is socialized, then all the public, each citizen has his say about it. According to the ruling criteria of discreet silence, we would have to believe that ours are the best diplomats in the best of all ministries, and already Voltaire in his day laughed at that way of thinking.

'TWO SHADOWS' FALL OVER GOOD TIES WITH ROMANIA

AU161657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 86 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Excessive Shadows"]

[Excerpts] For years and decades, Romania and Yugoslavia have been neighbors living together on good terms and in harmony. This means neighbors who respect and understand each other, visit each other, and live in solidarity, who rejoice and celebrate together when it is time for celebrations and joys, and help each other in critical situations and when dark clouds come.

It is not strange then that the SFRY Presidency, assessing Sinan Hasani's recent visit to Bucharest, stated that this visit had given a new stimulus to the advance of bilateral cooperation and that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania have been developing successfully. Nor is it strange that Nicolae Ceausescu said in Belgrade in April 1984 that "The Romanian and Yugoslav peoples -- as neighboring peoples who are resolutely engaged in socialist development -- can turn their relations into an example of cooperation between peoples who build socialism."

In only 24 hours, two shadows have fallen over this constant in Romanian-Yugoslav relations. The first -- mentioned in a public announcement -- is that the Romanian partner continues its years-long practice of violating the interstate convention by lowering the Danube level in the Iron Gate area, whereby (probably without such an intention, but not paying attention to our warnings either) it brings the Yugoslav electric power system to a state nearing collapse [predinfarktno stanje]. The second is the consequence of the fact that Romanian border officials go farther and farther in mistreating, blackmailing, and humiliating Yugoslav citizens, thus objectively also insulting the country from which those people come.

What is wrong there now and with whom?

The Iron Gate "electric shock" is repeating itself for the sixth year in a row. This is why it is surprising that each time our side waited literally until the last moment and only then reproach the Romanian partner publicly and present it clearly with the fact that those are flagrant examples of violating an importat and sensitive interstate agreemenet, which was written down and signed precisely to prevent such things from happening; and also to let them know that this cannot be tolerated endlessly, despite all our understanding for the difficulties our neighbor is encountering along its specific socialist road, including problems connected with the chronic shortage of power. [passage omitted]

Both we and our Romanian neighbors will have to keep in mind that the slogans about good-neighborliness and development of cooperation cannot be best seen in the dark threatening to cover us over Danubian borders. To be honest, one would have to use up a little more power to shed light on the disagreements about Iron Gate and also to be able to see better, observe, and comprehend the unacceptable attitude toward many Yugoslav tourists who are coming to the territory of the neighboring and friendly SR of Romania (this, of course, cannot fully apply to numerous smugglers' caravans).

The right question about the treatment of our people at the Yugoslav-Romanian border was asked in the Assembly last week: Why had we not asked that question before?

There is, though, a special and much more serious question which goes beyond the framework of all those "delegate questions": Why are we not, as a country, more actively interested in the position of members of the Serbian and Croatian minorities in the SR of Romania and in the problems they are facing in preserving their national individuality?

DAILY NOTES ALBANIA 'TIRED OF BEING ALONE'

AU101534 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Zarko Rakic article: "Tired of Being Alone"]

[Excerpts] Albania and the FRG will exchange ambassadors next year. This report has come from the usually well informed FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL, which states precisely that the two countries will resume diplomatic relations already in the first half of the coming year. [passage omitted]

In secret negotiations for many years already, Bonn and Tirana have been trying to find a way to normalize mutual relations. The goodwill of the both sides bounced off Albania's unyielding request that the FRG pay war reparations to it. The talks had been in abeyance until Franz Joseph Strauss, CSU leader and Bavarian premier, stepped onto the scene. [passage omitted]

The skill of even the most adroit diplomat is powerless if the other side fails to accept the proffered hand. This time -- something that during past few years is no longer a rarity -- Albania readily replied to the other side's invitation. When analyzing Albanian affairs, it seems that a country that has lived in a sort of voluntary isolation for years is now making careful steps into the world.

There are many examples of this, particularly since Enver Hoxha's death. Let us only take a cursory glance at a list of the latest Albanian international moves.

A protocol on trade with Romania was signed, a Greek envoy visited Tirana, an Albanian delegation travelled to Cuba, the opening of an information center in Brussels was announced, diplomatic relations with Spain were established....

One should not, however, overestimate the significance of these moves. The Ninth AWP Congress was held in Tirana recently and it dispersed all speculation about possible internal changes or a turn in foreign policy. Albania remains absolutely loyal to Enver Hoxha's teaching and political heritage.

"Albania will not link its freedom and independence to some alliances and bloc divisions," Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party said then. "Albania will defend its freedom and independence alone and with its own forces."

For the umpteenth time, Albania has settled accounts with -- according to Albanian attitudes -- "revisionist trends: Yugoslav, Soviet, Chinese, and Eurocommunist." Condemned were "American imperialism" and "Soviet socialimperialism." When one adds here some assessments from the past -- "the revival of detente: a discredited imperialist comedy"; "CSCE: conference in insecurity of Europe"; "the Stockholm farce"; "The Rejkyavik disaster"; "CEMA as integration dictated from Moscow"; and the like -- it is clear that in its foreign policy as well, Tirana remains on Enver Hoxha's road.

And it was built that road alone, from the break of relations with Yugoslavia in 1948, then the break with the Soviet Union in 1961, to the separation with China in 1978. Through Enver Hoxha's policy, the independence and autonomy of the country turned into isolation and strict exclusiveness. The recognition only of the Albanian, Stalinist model of socialism left little room for contacts with progressive forces in the world. And now, when the country is -- as a newspaper has put it picturesquely -- tired of being alone, Albania is carefully choosing those to whom it will be a little more close.

The latest modest links with some West European countries (France, Switzerland, Italy, and Scandinavian countries) are a confirmation of certain Albanian selectiveness. Albania cannot be alone any longer, but its opening toward the world will nevertheless last.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO BENIN, LIBYA -- Vlatko Cosic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and pleniotentiary of the SFRY of Benin, has presented his credentials to President Mathieu Kerekou. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 7 AU] Milutin Galovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, yesterday presented his letters of credentials to Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan Committee for Foreign Liaison. The head of the Libyan foreign ministry highly appraised the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya in all spheres. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 86 p 5 AU]

GREEK SOCIALIST TIES -- Athens, Dec 17 (TANJUG) -- The need for Yugoslav-Greek relations to develop in the spirit of good-neighbourship was stressed at the talks today between Mirko Ostojic, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, and officials of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). They noted that a salient role can be played in this domain by direct cooperation between PASOK on one hand and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists, and other Yugoslav organizations on the other. Mirko Ostojic, who is also president of the alliance's commission for international relations, is heading a delegation of the Yugoslav League for Peace at the Athens Conference on Peace and Disarmament. Today Ostojic met with member of the executive of the PASOK Central Committee Jenn Caravelli and secretary of the PASOK International Relations Department Vasilis Constantineas. They conferred on the situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and the actions of progressive political forces in the Mediterranean region in the domain of ensuring peace, cooperation, and confidence build-up. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

KOSOVO EXPORTS DECLINE -- According to data made available by the Economic Chamber of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo, the 1986 export plan will not be fulfilled. During the first 10 months of the current year, exports reached a total figure of $137.5 million, which is 25.5 percent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The province planned exports of $328.6 million for 1986, but by 1 November only 56.6 percent of the plan had been fulfilled. Only 65 percent of the imports plan has been fulfilled. Since imports exceed exports, the Kosovan economy has experienced a deficit of $10.7 million for the 10-month period. Exports to the convertible currency area were down 33 percent on the corresponding period in 1985. Exports to the clearing area are also down 22.3 percent. [Excerpt] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 86 AU]